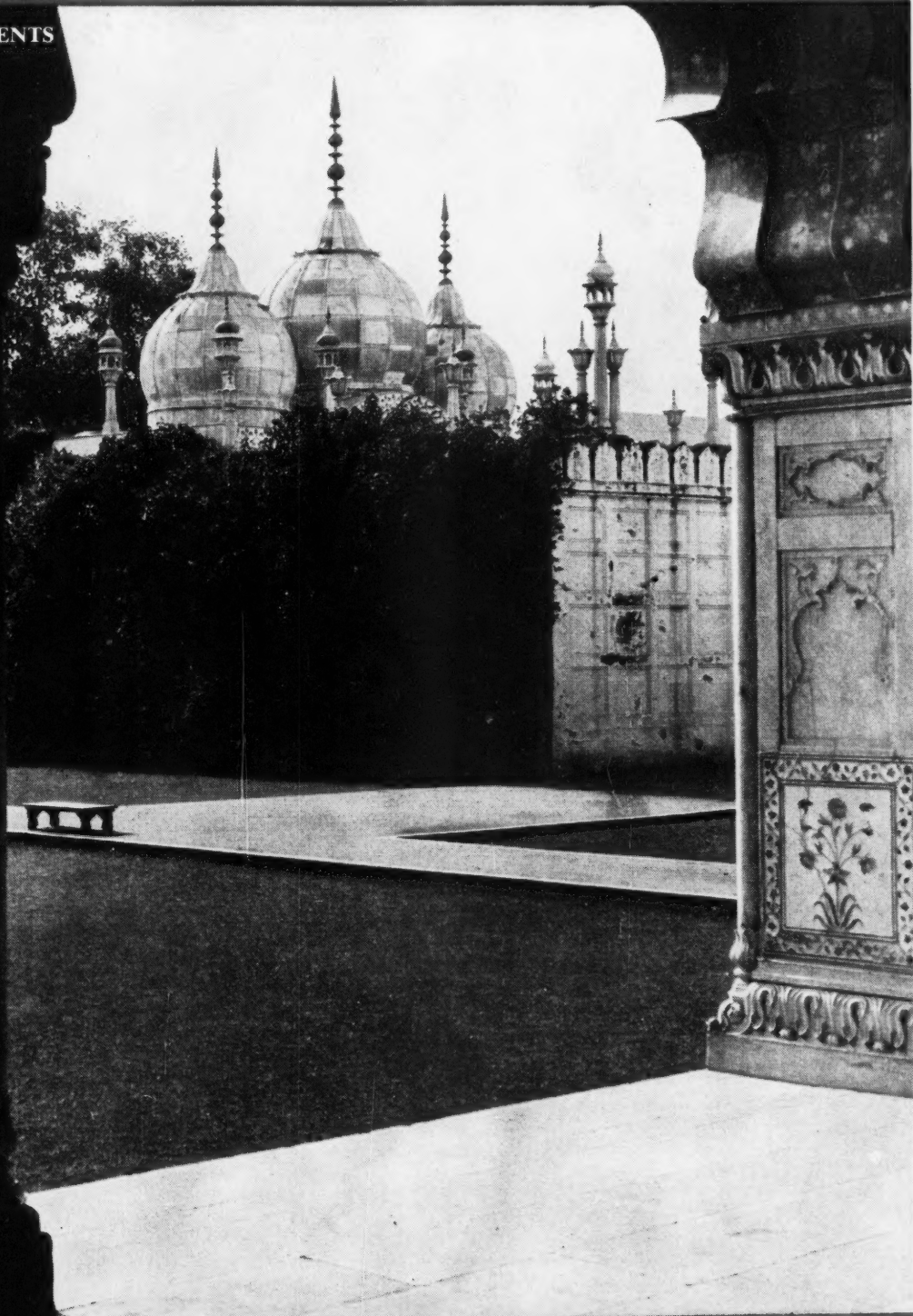


Saturday Night

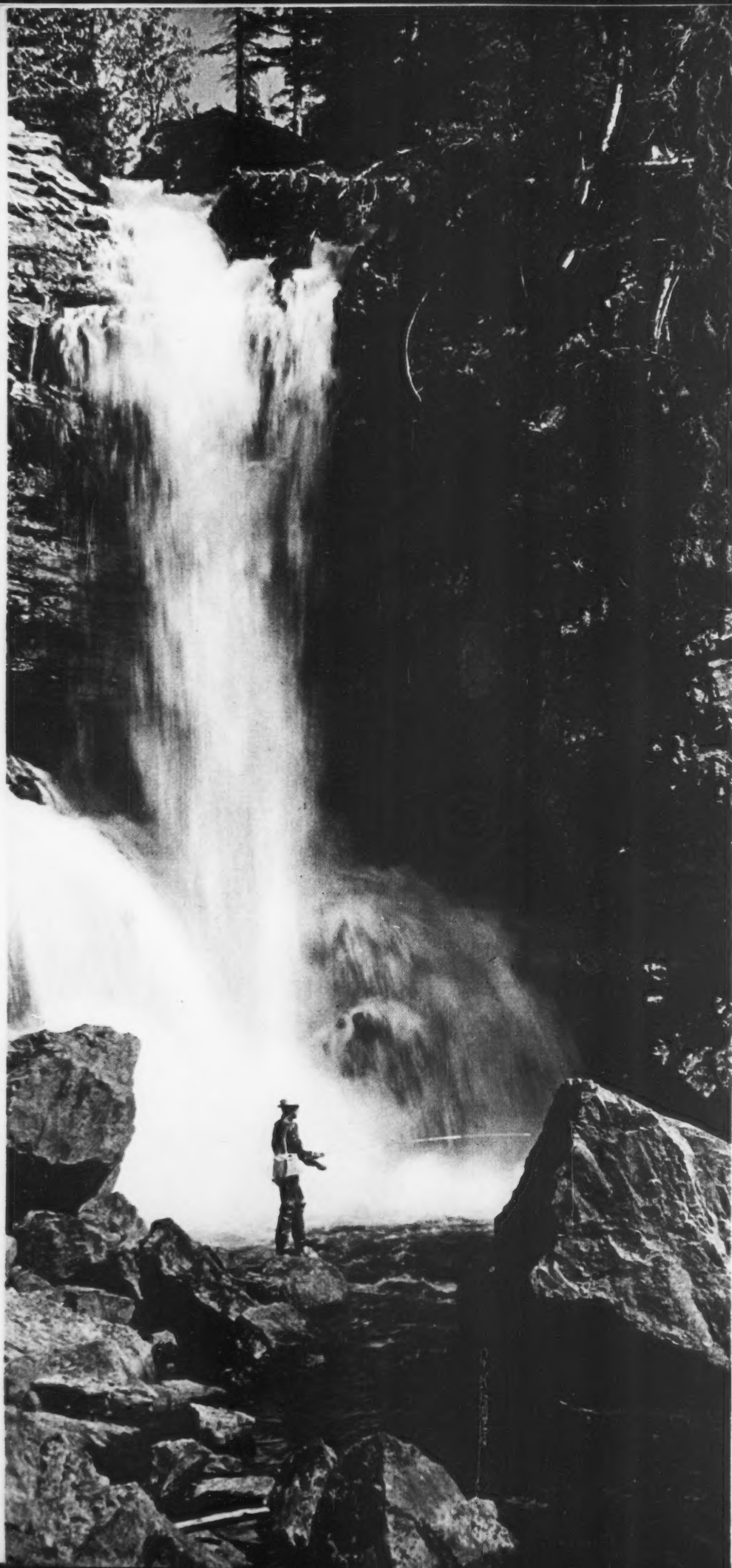
Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

OCTOBER 28TH 1961

20 CENTS



Islam Sweeps into the New Africa



WATER* tells the truth about whisky

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Saturday Night

VOL. 76 NO. 22

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INSIDE STORY

The Cover: The Mosque: its shadow spreads across the new Africa.

One of the little-known facts about the rapid rise of nationalism throughout Africa is the explosive growth of the Muslim faith. **T. W. Pogson**, who spent many years in the Middle East, traces this religious expansion, points out that Islam is opposed to Communism and therefore will be an influence on the new countries toward the side of the Western world.

Raymond Rodgers, who was UN Radio English-language commentator for the Fourteenth Assembly, recently re-visited his old haunts. He tells how the current crisis really started on a specific day in 1959 and how the Afro-Asians are moving into control of the organization.

Work smarter. Sell smarter. These exhortations to Canadians will be repeated during coming months as the National Productivity Council buckles down to its work. **Powell Smily**, free-lance writer, tells of the Council's policy and plans and just what it hopes to achieve.

Barry Lando is a Spanish-speaking Canadian now studying at Harvard who has visited most Latin-American countries. He tells how the important segment of Central America has now decided to submerge its various political systems to achieve greater prosperity through economic co-operation. It is a case of unity for survival.

Johnny can read but in his school libraries—particularly those of the public schools—he finds little to stimulate his newly-acquired art. **J. W. Nuttall**, Associate Editor of *School Progress*, describes this sad and continuing state of affairs in Canada to which Toronto is a pleasant contrast.

Probably only **E. P. Taylor** could tell Canadian businessmen that they weren't doing their job properly—and be listened to. Taylor did precisely that at the 32nd annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce meeting in Halifax earlier this month. Associate Editor **R. M. Baiden** assesses the results of this year's meeting and the Chamber's program for the coming year.

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This shows exactly labor leadership
in Windsor—violent and with no desire
for co-operation. Also why capital and
industry will not consider Windsor for
industrial sites. They have made their
bed but don't like sleeping in it.

MONTREAL HUGH M. SCOTT

Pleasure ISLAND!



Your Cunard liner is a floating pleasure island — yours to roam at will and enjoy at leisure. From the moment you step aboard, your Cunarder becomes home, hotel, theatre, club and playground — treasure house for a myriad pleasant memories in years to come. Whether on a cruise or business trip, with Cunard you'll make new friends, see new sights, yet always feel at home.

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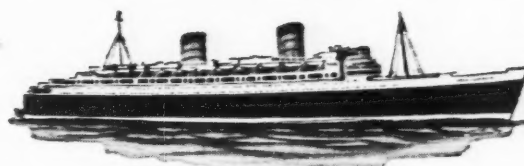
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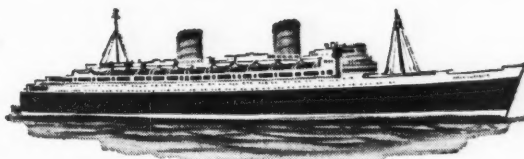
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Wiser's whiskies are older in virtually every price class!

Compare the age, plainly marked on each bottle of Wiser's whisky with any other brands in their price classes. *You will find, on the average, Wiser's whiskies are older.* And "older" to Wiser's means aged in *wood*... and "married" in wood—a process of returning the spirits to wood after final blending for a further period of quiet aging. So for the best whiskies, the best value—drink one that's

older and **Wiser's**

Swedish Taxes

Regarding your article on Enterprise v. Socialism, [SN Sept. 30] you almost forgot to mention that Sweden has a lot of socialistic features, but *you* entirely forgot to mention that Sweden has recently denationalized one of its major industries and that its corporations profits tax is approximately 28 per cent if the industry intends to expand.

Dow Chemical of L. D. SMITHERS
Canada Ltd. President
SARNIA

Workers' Hire

There is much concern over the peace of the world today. Well and good! Another grave problem however commands our undivided attention on the home front. To put it frankly it is this: If a person earns say \$250 a month and receive two cheques twice monthly for a little over \$100 after tax deductions and superannuation payments, what use can this money be put to? It can be spent on rent, instalment buying and food. What then is left over? Hardly enough to deposit in the bank so as to receive a fair rate of interest.

Increases in salary too are usually given piecemeal and are often only \$10 at a time. There should thus be a minimum wage of at least \$4000 a year (not \$3,500). All municipal, provincial governments and the federal government should institute such an equitable and fair wage scale for their staffs. Private enterprise and industry could then follow suit. This just plan would remove the apathy from the hearts of the majority of Canadian workers who labor listlessly and hopelessly from day to day.

There is a tendency in government circles and in private enterprise to be too one-sided in their wage scales. Either a person receives too little salary and then on the other hand he receives too much which is all out of proportion in regard to his \$3,500 a year when he really should receive \$4,500 or \$5,000 a year. Another person may receive \$5,000 or \$6,000 or even \$7,000 when he should receive \$4,500 or even \$4,000 a year.

Our governments should set up Royal Commissions to adjust our wage scale. Increases in the cost of living demand radical changes in wages. The whole salary scale as instituted by governments and private enterprise is old-fashioned and unsuited to present day trends in living. If some people receive an over-excessive salary and others receive a mere pittance in stipends how can we expect everyone to do an honest and fair day's work?

TORONTO

DOUGLAS ILIFFE-DEAN

SATURDAY NIGHT

Comment of the Day

Still to Be Developed

THE BEST INFORMATION in Ottawa indicates that the new session of Parliament will convene early in December and will complete at least part of the Throne Speech debate before Christmas when it will adjourn to the New Year.

There are certainly a great many issues left over from last session which have still to be debated and acted upon.

A year ago the Throne Speech promised amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, designed to cut down the amount of chiseling which is still being done by some of the unemployed. A special committee was established instead—Mr. Diefenbaker's pet recipe for postponing a difficult problem.

The Throne Speech also promised amendments to the Immigration Act which would have made our immigration principles clearer, especially at a time when only skilled people are, in fact, being let into the country and the unskilled refused entry. Some people close to the Cabinet say that these amendments have already been drawn up and that they will be ready for debate almost as soon as Parliament reconvenes.

A number of major projects to help national development were also promised. Perhaps the creation of a National Design Council, greater lending power for the Industrial Development Bank and broader terms for ensuring export credits—all legislated for last session—may come under that head. By a far stretch of the imagination the creation of a group to deal specifically with the national centennial of 1967 might also be included.

But the really knotty problem not dealt with in the last session was legislation dealing directly with the Canadianization of our industry.

Something of what the Government may have in mind for December was outlined by Postmaster General William Hamilton in New York last month.

"What we do intend is to encourage Canadian incorporation of American firms operating in Canada, to foster the progressive participation of Canadian capital and ownership in these enterprises and to stimulate the investment of Canadian capital in the future development and diversification of the national economy, instead of placing excessive reliance on Americans to do

the job for us. The mild measures that have already been announced to initiate this policy of Canadianization are not discriminatory or inimical to American capital, nor will future measures be punitive."

Specifically, the O'Leary report on publications is still waiting for implementation. So is the Disclosures Bill which would force the disclosure of information pertinent to Canadian subsidiary operations by both management and labor organizations with headquarters in the United States. And so is the Tariff Bill.

The new session could be a tremendous opportunity for Mr. Diefenbaker and his party to achieve a truly Canadian national development. Such development would be of great value to Canada. But it would also be of great value to the Conservative Party when it seeks re-election to power in the next six months. We hope that he will meet the challenge. We can all stand it.

Answers Available—Save One

THE INCREASE in fallout over Canada as a result of the current Russian test program has been paralleled by the increasing fog of indecision in which the

Government beclouds the whole issue of atomic arms.

Howard Green is against nuclear arms and has said so in a guarded way several times in the past six months. Defence Minister Harkness (a militia Lt.-Col. feeling his oats as chief executive of all our forces) is obviously on the side of atomic arms. His emotional slogan might well be "the best for the boys in uniform".

Between these two extremes, Prime Minister Diefenbaker steers a vacillating course. What Harkness says must be agreed to by his Prime Minister and yet Green still has a preferred place in the PM's councils.

And when over the Thanksgiving day weekend the Reverend Professor James S. Thomson, Chairman of the Canadian Committee for the Control of Radiation Hazards, sought a meeting with Mr. Diefenbaker he got a good reception.

The meeting lasted for an hour and ten minutes, throughout which time the Cabinet waited for its first Minister to attend to normal government business. According to Thomson, in this lengthy meeting Mr. Diefenbaker said he agreed in principle with the petition which the Committee had brought to Ottawa, signed by over 140,000



"Task for next session: Defeathering the nest"

No. XII

THE VICKERS GROUP

VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS (ENGINEERS) LTD.
CRAYFORD & DARTFORD, ENGLAND.

What I wanted to do here was a sketch of old Sir Hiram Maxim's first Flying Machine of 1894. A glorious, steam driven piece of outrageousness, all flapping wings and paddle like propellers. Fortunately, Vickers steered me gently away to more important illustrative channels. There is no accounting --! Today, apart from the things

I have illustrated, these versatile works are running out:- Box-Making Machinery, Book Stitchers, Glass Bottle-Making Machines, Can-Making, Packaging, Accounting & Paint-Making Machinery, to say nothing of Brewery Equipment & Butter Blenders.

BEER — AND THE MACHINE THAT CAN FILL AND CROWN CORN 24,000 BOTTLES OF IT IN ONE HOUR! My sketch was made during the construction of a 60 Head Beer Filling Machine. A really wonderful piece of mechanism.



LET'S LOOK DOWN A BARREL

Old Harvey Maeson is now well into his 70's and has been with the firm for 43 years. The thing he handles is not an ancient instrument of torture, but a press for straightening gun barrels. After the boring operation, Maeson by observing the cast shadow within the bore can actually straighten a barrel by eye to within half a thou. of an inch!!



PUMPS IN PARADE

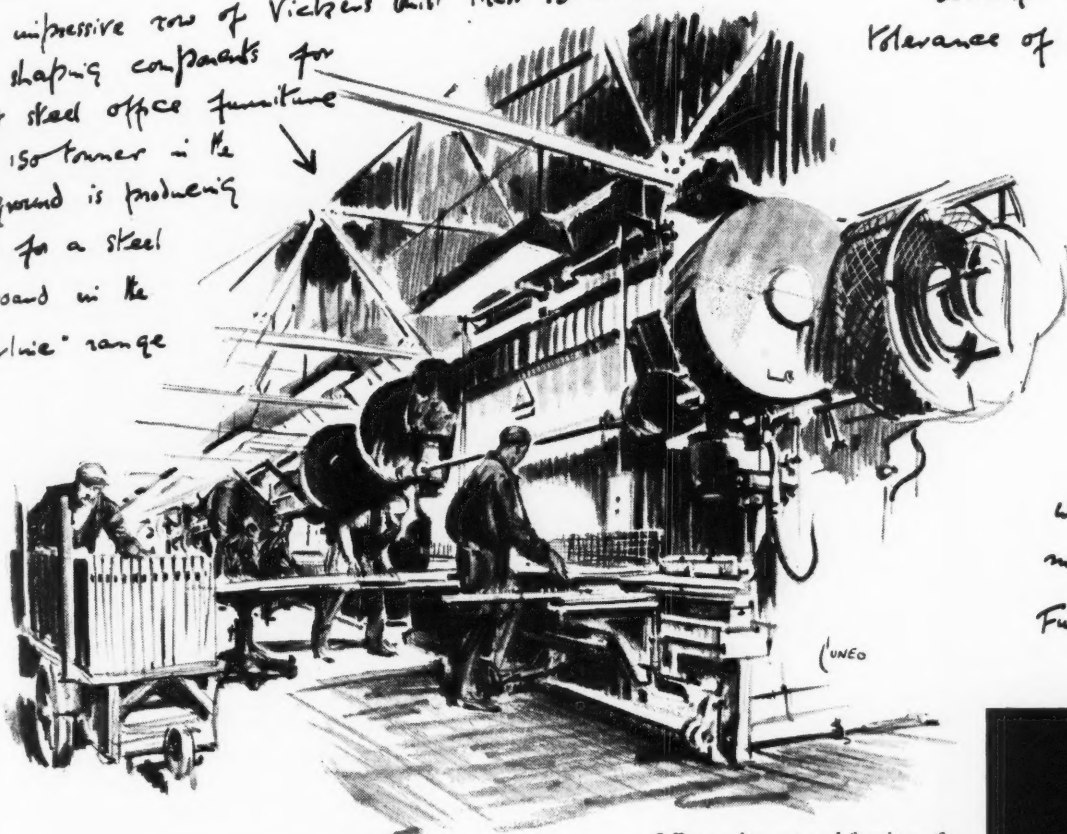
And what a parade! Crayford have manufactured thousands of Petrol Pumps since 1946 — & have sent them to many countries of the world.

As my car only does 15 to the gallon I was relieved to hear the following:—

When a pump is checked the Weights and Measures Dept. of the Board of Trade only allow a tolerance of minus nothing plus one fluid ounce on one gallon.

FURNITURE OF STEEL

This impressive row of Vickers built Press Brakes is shaping components for sheet steel office furniture. The 150 tonner in the foreground is producing doors for a steel cupboard in the 'Interline' range.



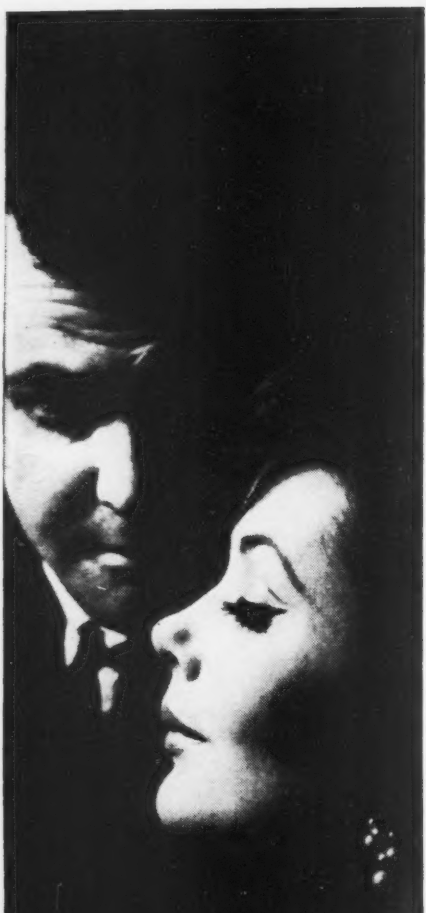
The Dartford Works have been manufacturing Steel Furniture since 1931



TGA0172

Next Commission:
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BARROW.

Office equipment and furniture for industry's administration, fuel pumps for industry's transport. These are typical of the contributions made by the Crayford and Dartford Works to the resources of the Vickers Group to meet the ever increasing and diverse demands of industry all over the world.



A Spark is Born!

The moment you sip a Marie Brizard Liqueur a lifetime of friendship can begin. Celebrated in France for over two centuries, these Liqueurs will win your appreciation with their delicate aroma, subtle flavour and full strong character. Enjoy a Marie Brizard Liqueur anytime... by itself, with cracked ice or in cocktails. *Five Fine Liqueurs:* Creme de Menthe, Anisette, Creme de Cacao, Blackberry, Apricot.

**Marie
Brizard**
LIQUEURS

A DISTINGUISHED IMPORT FROM FRANCE
Office General des Grandes Marques, Ltd.

people who opposed the spread of nuclear weapons to any country or military alliance not now possessing them.

Dr. Thomson also stated that Mr. Diefenbaker did say, however, that in the event of a world war NATO would have to have nuclear weapons, but that they would never be used offensively.

Just how nuclear warheads can be used in any other way than offensively is difficult to predict from what we know of their present capacity.

As the *Globe and Mail* said after the meeting "the most bewildering statement of all was Mr. Diefenbaker's last word to the reporters: I am not telling you something that is a matter of security, I am simply telling you if there is no extension to a nuclear club than all other answers are available".

Except of course, the answer to the question: Will we or will we not, in Canada, accept nuclear arms?

Time and the Communists

THE 22ND CONGRESS of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union begins its meetings this week. There is every indication that the Communist zealots have gained the upper hand in the party structure and that this Congress will lay the groundwork for "true" Communism in Russia.

This means greater emphasis, not only on Marxist dogma in the Soviet Union, but a great step forward to international revolution, whether by force or economic guile.

All this has been laid out in detail in the new party program published just three months ago. The West would do well to give this program intensive analysis for it is only the third restatement of the Communist program this century. What happened to the other two is mighty significant.

The first program, approved by the Second Congress held in 1903, called for the overthrow of the Czarist-bourgeois regime and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. Within 14 years that was achieved.

The second statement was that approved by the Eighth Congress in 1919 which laid down the ground rules for the establishment of a socialist society as forerunner of a truly Communist one.

That this society is, 40 years later, thoroughly established, there can be no doubt.

When, therefore, the present Congress approves, as it certainly will, the establishment of "true" Communism in Russia and throughout much of the world, we should not laugh when they say it will happen "in this generation."

The schedules Russian Communists have set for themselves before have so far been achieved on time.

Loss in Laos

LAOS IS THE LATEST in a series of diplomatic defeats for the West and the saddening thing is that such defeats have all been caused by the same two deficiencies on our part—the courage of our convictions and the force to support them.

We talked long and loud for years about supporting any revolution in the satellites—then we let Russian tanks crush a well-organized nationalist revolt in Hungary without firing a shot in aid of the rebels.

Britain and France were determined that President Nasser should not take over the Suez Canal and that they would resist such attempt by force. After one of the most dismal expeditions in history they withdrew and Nasser now runs the Canal very efficiently.

In Cuba, the United States made it clear they would not tolerate Premier Castro and that they would help anyone who fomented a revolution against him. The forlorn little band of adventurers who struggled up the beach at the Bay of Pigs had as much chance of unseating Castro as Tim Buck ever had of unseating Diefenbaker.

In Laos, on November 17 last year, Prince Souvanna Phouma proposed a government of national union. Just over a week later the rightist forces under Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi Nosavan, strongly supported by the Americans, attacked the administrative capital of the country and Souvanna Phouma fled for his life.

As could have been expected, except apparently by the American State Department, the forces of the left reacted energetically. The communist Pathet Lao and the leftist revolutionaries under Captain Kong Le have now emerged the winners. Prince Souvanna Phouma, on a rickety bridge in no man's land near Ban Hin Heup, has been elected Prime Minister.

In other words, within a year the person whom the Americans chased out is back in power. If he was anti-American enough before to provoke such action on the part of the State Department, he is immeasurably more anti-American now.

When are we to learn the lesson that, if we want to achieve a political goal by violence, we must be dead serious about the fact, provide the force and pursue the fight to victory?

And if that is not what we want to do, we should stop talking about it. What happens at the moment is that we not only lose our objective, but, in the process, generate downright hostility and complete contempt for our military perspicacity.



Majority of new Muslims are in Africa. A group in Iraq making one of the daily devotions demanded by their religion.

Against Communist Atheism

Islam Sweeps Into the New Africa

by T. W. Pogson

ONE OF THE LEAST recognised aspects of the new nationalism in Africa and the Middle East is the rise of Islam. In 1956 Islam had an estimated 420 million followers, mainly among the nations of the Near, Middle and Far East. Today, five years later, that figure has increased by 100 million. Even allowing for an explosive growth of population within the Muslim world, this is a religious advance unrivalled by any other faith on earth. What is the explanation? Where are the majority of these converts situated — and why?

The where is easier to answer than the why. The overwhelming majority of the new Muslims are in Africa south of the Sahara where, as surging nationalism ousts the white man, Muslim converts outnumber Christian converts one hundred to one.

Why this should be so is a more complicated story, but it depends mainly on three things:

(1) The simplicity of the Muslim faith.

(2) The ability of the Arab to integrate with and assimilate other races.

(3) The excesses of the white man which have not as yet stopped in colonial Africa.

The five major principles of Islam are simple. *Faith*: by confessing daily, but in private, your sins to God. *Prayer*: done by kneeling in the direction of Mecca in Saudi-Arabia. *Charity*: by the willing contribution of not less than two-and-a-half per cent of your annual wealth for the general benefit of the community. *Fasting*: during the

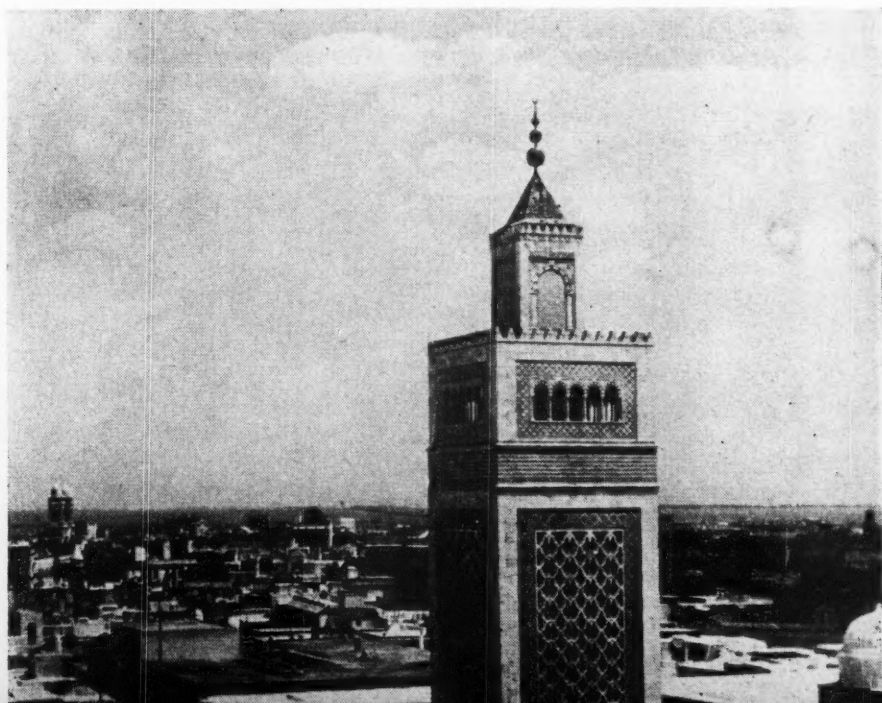
Holy Month of Ramadan during which period the believer must neither eat nor drink during the hours of daylight. Finally the *Pilgrimage* (or Haj): once in a lifetime to the Holy City of Mecca.

This simplicity is the key both to the appeal and success of Islam. The Bedouin in the desert needs neither church nor idols to make his devotions. The sand, the sky and his prayer-mat — and he is in church! And where complications might have entered, Islam has brushed them aside.

Although the mullahs and imans, like any other priestly class, may gain power from time to time they are not doctrinally necessary to intercede between the believer and God. There is none of

the ceremonial clap-trap which is the hall-mark of other religions. Even the most grandiose of mosques reveals an inside of absolute plainness. No altar — few indeed boast a pulpit. All you require is your prayer-mat, and faith.

This simplicity of approach, just like the early Christian simplicity, reflected the humble station of its founder. Mohammed was an Arab camel trader who, as he travelled around on his business, saw religious excesses of the grossest kind and a lack of morality which appalled him. Even the devout Arabs of the sixth century had only a mixed religion derived from the Old Testament Prophets of the Jews and some gloss of Christianity as it was



Great Mosque in Tunis faces Christian church it is slowly defeating.

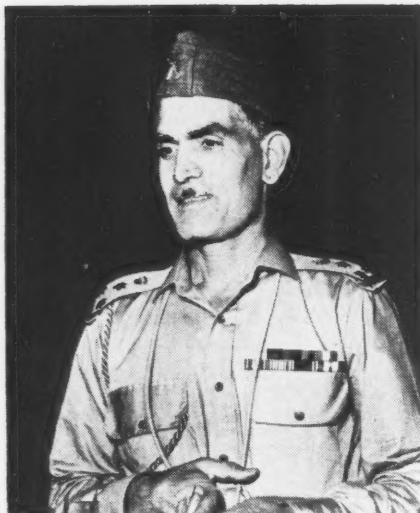
primitively practiced by this relatively new sect who lived in large numbers along the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Reflecting on these excesses — spiritual, moral and physical — Mohammed compounded his simple faith in one simple truth: that there is only one God and that Mohammed is the apostle of God. In the Koran (as his sayings later became) he taught understanding and love of one's fellow man, justice tempered with compassion and even foreshadowed the emancipation of women, although this had to wait many centuries before Kemal Ataturk, Shah Reza and Nasser finally brought it about.

This new faith spread quickly. And since the Arabs were, at the end of the sixth century A.D., poverty-stricken, drought-beset and land-hungry, it fired them to a splurge of conquests up to that time unmatched in the history of man.

From the initial exodus into the surrounding tribal areas of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia they burst into Asia proper which, except for the inner provinces of China, fell before them. So did Persia, India and beyond. The Taurus Mountains ceased to be a barrier when the Ottomans came to power centuries later. To the West this new force overcame Egypt, Cyrenaica, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco.

The Arabs challenged successfully what remained of the Roman Empire and set the stage for the events which eventually destroyed it. Not until they met the redoubtable Frank, Charles Martel, the grandfather of Charlemagne, were the Arabs halted. In one century they had shattered empires, spread out across one half of the then known world, radically changed the outlook and religious belief of many nations and changed the countryside upon three continents. They laid the foundations of an entirely new world.



Kassem: Arab unity for Muslim cause.

The Arab Empire reached its zenith during the tenth century A.D. Thereafter, like many other empires, it withdrew within a perimeter bounded by one half of the land mass it had once encompassed. Split by dynastic struggles, assaulted by both Christian and Mogul, it suffered near-eclipse.

But Islam never decayed; it remained alive though dormant over the centuries. It was never destroyed with the finality that other beliefs and empires were. The original Arabs, who were the backbone of the first Muslim conquests, returned to the purity of their deserts and left the autocratic despots to defeat, and in some cases, infamy.

But from the Atlantic Ocean clear across North Africa, through Asia Minor into modern Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, Pakistan and beyond, today their descendants straddle the hub of the world — 500 million possessing a common alphabet, numeral system and religious belief.

Nearly 100 million Muslims are of Arab stock. And it is to the Arabs that modern Islam owes its renaissance. Cairo, the capital city of Egypt and

the United Arab Republic, is the guiding force — and Egypt is, of course, in Africa.

The spread of the New Islam and Arab nationalism are very closely connected; they are complementary and run parallel. This is not a foul and sinister plot on the part of the Arabs to spread the faith for nationalistic purposes; it is merely a combination of geography with social and political conditions. The Arabs feel that very often they have far more in common with Africa and the Africans than they do with the West.

However unfortunate that choice may appear to us, we have got to accept it gracefully. The fiery spirit but gentle belief of the Muslim world appeals far more to the black African than the professed gentility and high moral standards — not always practised — of the Christian world.

There is another common meeting ground between Africa and Islam; both have suffered at the hands of the white races. It is inevitable that this must be coupled with Christianity. Without entering too far into the pros and cons of this situation — which is emotionally charged—the Arab association with the West (especially with Britain and France, both Christian countries) has not been an altogether happy one.

Unfulfilled promises, culminating in the modern tragedy of Palestine, and the one million refugees displaced from that unhappy land, have understandably not endeared the West during this century to Islam. Adding fuel to the ever-smouldering political fire, recently there have been Suez, the Lebanon and Jordan landings and the debacle of the Aswan Dam (The Kuwait crisis was unique in the sense that the Arabs found themselves split.) There has been a background of disappointment, frustration and even hatred, over these events.

They are all grist to the mill of

Once in a lifetime Muslims must make a pilgrimage to Holy City of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, site of sacred shrine.





Village elders chat in front of their Mosque in Egyptian village.

Islam. Where the ambitions of men like Bourghiba, Ferhat Abbas, King Hussein, Nasser, Kassem and others — if they do exist to the degree that the West would like to think they do — come into conflict, they are united in their wish to spread Islam in Africa. The reason is a simple one; they are all Muslims.

However sincere and dedicated the Christian missionary in Africa may be, nowadays he works at a distinct disadvantage. His Muslim counterpart, since Islam has no preacher class, may often be an ordinary trader in the bush who loudly proclaims his faith as being simply that "of the brotherhood of man", irrespective of ethnic origin or colour.

The Christian bats upon an increasingly sticky wicket. For example, the attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa over the explosive question of *apartheid* is hardly Christian; it borders upon the barbaric — and yet these people are identified as being Christian in the eyes of the Africans.

Until quite recently the Roman Catholic Church, long in the vanguard of practicability in religio-political matters, has avoided creating colored cardinals and bishops in large numbers. The Anglican Church has been slightly more progressive but, unfortunately for its people, has usually operated in areas which being the most highly educated — thanks in the main to the Church — were among the first to agitate for freedom from white domination.

It is a queer twist of fate that many African leaders, amongst them Lumumba, Nkrumah and Mboya, got their education in the Christian churches. But the masses have noticed (and,

where they have failed to see, Islam has not been backward in pointing out) the connection between white exploitation and the missionary movements.

Cairo has been quick to realise the advantage that Islam now possesses. There is no need for Nasser to contend that there is far more in common between Islam and Africa; it is there for everyone to see. Islam, it is true, was imperialistic, but that was 1,000 years ago. The white man's imperialism is well within living memory and the fact that black Africa and the Muslims have suffered similarly encourages unity rather than hampers it.

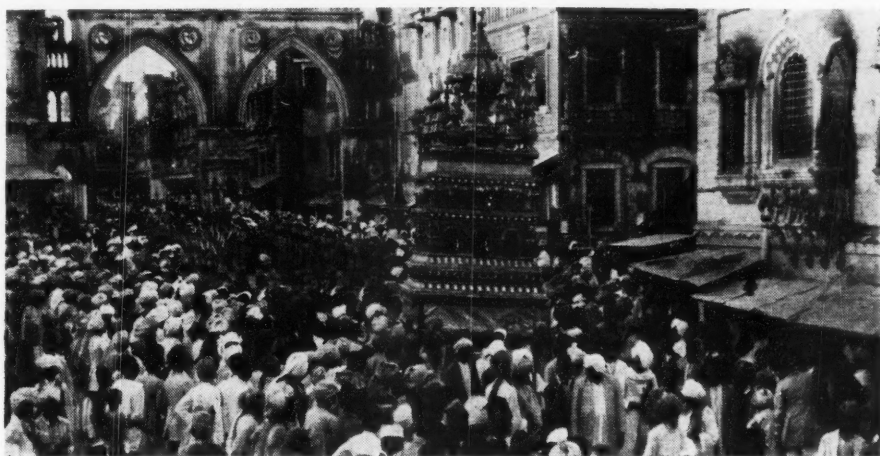
Alfred M. Lilienthal, eminent Middle East authority and lecturer, says that during a recent visit he made to the Gaza Strip — where the majority of Arab refugees are Christians — he overheard a Muslim seeking to convert a family: "Where is your Jesus Christ today? Has he not deserted you for the past fourteen years?" Conversions to Islam are as high there as in Africa.

Islam is keeping pace with the modern age. Its penetration of Africa is taking the form of a mixture of re-

broadcasts to both the uncommitted and the believers on the troubled continent; African languages and dialects predominate. In the bazaars and the kraals thousands listen — and wonder. There is nothing comparable to this radio propaganda assault from either the East or the West.

The Voice of America and the Middle East Services of British Broadcasting Corporation, excellent though they are, occupy the majority of their time trying to answer the stream of lies transmitted by Radio Moscow. Very few persons in the western world seem to be able to comprehend the penetration of Islam in Africa; even fewer care.

What of the future? How is this going to effect the two great power blocs in the world? If we can accept the fact that Islam is a good, positive and simple belief — then only goodness can emanate from it. Once the Africans have embraced this faith, it is going to be sufficiently strong to withstand any attack upon it from outside, especially from the atheism of modern Communism.



One of Muslim religious fetes celebrated by procession, miniature temples.

ligion, politics, military and foreign aid; singly very difficult to combat, in combination seemingly unbeatable. Culture and education have not been forgotten. Cairo University has thousands of African students attending, and the majority of them are colored and come from newly-liberated nations on the continent.

Cairo — and in this context Cairo means Islam and not merely the Muslim Arab World — grants asylum and sanctuary to revolutionary and splinter groups. Within the comparative safety of the capital of modern Islam, they plot their coming emancipation with active moral and financial support from their hosts. But behind it all lies the hope that the eventual outcome will swell the ranks of the Muslim world — and increase its bargaining and influence within the world's councils.

Radio Cairo beams round-the-clock

While the Christian church may have to accept defeat in Africa, it may rest secure in the knowledge that in that defeat something positive has taken its place. The Muslims will fight the Godless in a way that the Christians have not since they left the catacombs.

In any case, conversion to Islam, rather than to Christianity, does not mean we should in the West, despair. How many of us really believe that upon the Day of Judgement anyone who is not a Christian will be sent to the back of the line by the Duty Custodian? Right now this writer would rather take his chance of forgiveness as a disciple of Avicenna than as an indifferent follower of the reformations of King Henry the Eighth.

There is an inherent greatness in Islam. Its future may well be as glorious as its past. And, in the final analysis, it is on *our* side.

Afro-Asians Will Take Over the UN

by Raymond Rodgers

THE UN CRISIS did not start during the Congo operation. It started on September 7, 1959. That day, sitting in the UN Radio booth overlooking the Security Council, I heard Arkady Sobolev of the USSR deliver a speech which was later described by the Council's president as "serious and grave". In it, Sobolev said that "it appears clearly that today's situation has been deliberately prepared as a turning point." That was how I saw things at the time.

The occasion was prompted by a letter from the Royal Laotian government to the Secretary-General, complaining about what we now know as the early stages of the Laotian crisis. The Secretary-General chose not to place the matter on the agenda on his own responsibility but asked instead to make a statement to the Council and convey the text of the Laotian note.

The Council president "deemed it necessary" that this should happen and thus, over Soviet protests, a matter was placed on the agenda—from nowhere as it were—without being sponsored by

either the Secretary-General or a member state of the Council.

Subsequently the Council established a subcommittee of inquiry by ruling the matter "procedural" rather than substantive. The Soviet veto was thus avoided, but by an *interpretation* of the San Francisco Four Power Declaration which had not been used since May 24, 1948. (In the frequently misunderstood Korean situation, there was no veto for the simple reason that the USSR was then boycotting the Security Council).

Whatever the legal arguments may be, the USSR interpreted all this to mean further erosion of the big-power veto:

"We have just witnessed the beginning of the factual revision, if not the verbal revision of the Charter . . . I think that it is a secret to nobody, or nobody can doubt, that the decision taken here sets a very dangerous precedent indeed which may have very far-reaching effects upon the future and future activities of the United Nations."

Sobolev was correct in his prediction—an easy enough prophecy considering that the USSR would have much to do with the "future fate" of the organization. First of all, the Soviets decided they could no longer tolerate a Westerner—even a neutral Swede—as Secretary-General. Seeing that a Communist could not aspire to the post, they decided to push for an Afro-Asian—preferably a disruptive one with bitter memories of recent colonialism.

Secondly, the Soviets foresaw that the Security Council was about to embark upon an era of veto-skirting resolutions—the type of vague mandate with which Hammarskjöld could expand the organic personality of the organization and push its Charter to the limits. This, of course, made even more urgent the strengthening of Communist and Afro-Asian influence in the upper reaches of the organization.

Short-sightedly, the Western powers in 1959 were all for what they thought would be a growing UN corporate personality. They knew perfectly well that they were stretching the Four Power Declaration to the limits. Sobolev was probably telling the truth when he said that Council action was "done according to a plan agreed to ahead of time." (Sobolev implied that Hammarskjöld had been party to the plan).

But 1959 was the last year of a clear Western majority in the United Nations and subsequent veto-skirting resolutions have been aimed at them as much as the USSR. The change in France's attitude between 1959 and 1961 is very telling in this connection. In short, in their last year of majority control, the Western powers assisted the UN to take on its new role—that of a soap-box for the Afro-Asians. The dream of a growing UN has turned into a nightmare of verbal patricide.

That the UN is becoming little more than a soap-box for the anti-colonials can hardly be doubted. Visiting my former colleagues recently I found a changed mood in the Secretariat. As one of them put it to me: "we work for the little powers now, and they are no more responsible than the big powers were—about two per cent of the world's population is under colonial domination yet from the current agenda you'd think colonialism is still the

UN Staffing: Canadian Policy

"THE CHARTER calls for the appointment of a single executive. Any change in the nature of the office would require charter amendment. This does not mean that the composition of the Secretariat should not reflect the changed membership of the United Nations. On the contrary, all member states have a legitimate interest in ensuring that the main geographical areas have equitable representation. However, no state or group of states should be in a position within the secretariat to veto the implementation of decisions of any organ of the United Nations.

"We stand firmly behind Article 100 of the charter which provides that the Secretary-General and his staff 'shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or any other authority external to the organization'. An independent international civil service must be preserved if the

United Nations is to perform its impartial role.

"There is no reason, moreover, why member states should try to keep control of their nationals in the secretariat. The appropriate political control of Secretariat activities is exercised by the Security Council, the General Assembly and the other organs of the United Nations. These organs can give full instructions to the Secretary-General.

"As well, we have wisely adopted the practice of establishing advisory committees, especially for peace-keeping operations. These committees afford an additional opportunity for interested states to offer advice and give political guidance to the Secretary-General in the discharge of his mandates. This is a practice which has proven its worth and one which can be developed in relation to many activities of the United Nations."

—External Affairs Minister Green at the UN, October 3.

world's greatest crisis".

The point is well taken. Of the 91 items—other than routine reports—on the agenda, the overwhelming majority relate directly to colonialism. Of these, only Tibet, Korea and Hungary relate to Communist colonialism. Even these are not considered cases of "true" colonialism so far as the Afro-Asians are concerned. Colonials, by definition it seems, are never white men. (What we need to do here, of course, is scrap the word "colonialism" and replace it with "subjection.")

South West Africa, Western Samoa, Oman, Ruanda-Urundi, Indians in South Africa, *apartheid* in South Africa, Angola, Algeria — these are colonial problems. Hungary, Korea, Tibet, Adige — these are merely "cold war" or "boundary" problems. That's why at least one point of Kennedy's opening speech made absolutely no impact on the General Assembly:

"My nation was once a colony—and we know what colonialism means; the exploitation and subjugation of the weak by the powerful, of the many by the few, of the governed who have given no consent to be governed, whatever their continent, class or color." To this an Arab delegate—a friend of mine—said "doesn't he know this is 1961, not 1776?"

In truth, if the West is to pursue the line of pointing a finger at Soviet colonialism we would do better to avoid East Europe altogether and instead concentrate on the Soviet empire in Central Asia. On the other hand, this would place us in the position of accepting the fallacy that white men cannot subjugate white men, nor yellow subjugate yellow (which is what is happening in Tibet.)

False though it may be, however, the colonial delusion has permeated the United Nations to such an extent that while the Berlin crisis threatens to blow us to oblivion, the Assembly and its servants in the Secretariat run frantic trying to solve the problems of the two per cent. And anti-colonial picketing outside the building has grown to such proportions that the New York police have established a road-side booth to keep watch and prevent rival factions from bopping each other on the head.

The whole headquarters district is a buzzing hive of activity—much more so than in 1959—geared to these secondary problems. The situation is very much like that in a superheated mass: the molecules are rushing around, bumping into each other, generating heat, and may soon explode only to fall back into a small, quiescent heap.

The Secretariat itself is permeated with a mood of improvisation designed



Russia's ambassador Arkady Sobolev discusses a point with deputy Kuznetsov.

to shift the focus from the big powers to the new nations. UN Radio is an example. In 1959 its shortwave commentators beamed primarily to Europe and Latin America. They trotted out carefully-voiced explanations of events, with the emphasis on the equality of the big powers. Now, all of French-speaking Africa is included and the UN is the platform for states which cannot make the international news-services.

Central to all these developments is the staffing question—and the Secretary-General problem is only part of this. Already in 1959 the heat was on to cut down the number of Secretariat officials, and in particular, those from North America and Europe.

The theme was intensified in 1960

with an Assembly resolution calling for a study of "the categories of posts subject to geographical distribution and criteria for determining the range of posts for each member state, with a view to securing a wide geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relative importance of the various posts."

Translated out of UNese and into English, this means "more jobs for the Afro-Asians, particularly at the top." Needless to say, job security for Western international civil servants is currently taking a nose-dive. Nowhere is this more apparent than at the very top. The next permanent Secretary-General will, without a doubt, be an Afro-Asian.

The Shuffle on the 38th Floor

THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL, and he alone, can appoint the three deputies which insiders believe will be the outcome of the demand for a troika. This is because Article 101 of the Charter states that "The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly."

Article 97 states that "The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council." The Soviet Union can veto any such recommendation. But until a Secretary-General is agreed upon, any General Assembly regulation establishing Western, Communist and Afro-Asian deputies cannot be put into effect.

A complete change in the office of Secretary-General—which the Soviets have demanded, but are probably bluffing as a bargaining point—requires Charter revision. But Charter

revision requires not only a two-thirds vote in the Assembly but also the agreement of the powers with a veto—including Britain, France, and the United States.

This deadlock situation is the reason for believing that the ultimate solution will be (1) the appointment of a neutral—probably Afro-Asian—Secretary-General coupled with (2) Assembly regulations requiring three deputies to "advise" the Secretary-General in his duties.

Any appointment by the Assembly of a temporary custodian or acting Secretary-General would be an initiative not foreseen in the Charter. If the Soviet Union and most other powers agree to the person chosen, there would be a precedent for such extra-Charter action. In 1945, prior to the appointment of the first Secretary-General, an executive officer was appointed temporarily to hold the fort.

And if he is "advised" by three deputies, as he probably will be, one of them will also be an Afro-Asian.

The press has not done a very good job of acquainting us with the fact that the troika idea has great appeal to the Afro-Asians. They may reject it as a replacement for the Secretary-General—which is understandable if he is going to be an Afro-Asian anyway—but they certainly do not object to it as a principle for the next rung down.

All this, I am convinced, was in Sobolev's mind when he made that speech in 1959. An Afro-Asian Secretary-General and an advisory troika was the goal. What we have been hearing in recent months—the full troika—was merely the bargaining extreme. This is clear from a glance at the UN Charter.

To change the office of Secretary-General a very difficult Charter amendment would have to be put through (See box Page 13). On the other hand,

to establish a troika of deputies merely requires a compliant Secretary-General plus the voting of an Assembly regulation on staffing policy. This is well within the realm of the possible and now it seems more than probable. In short, the Soviets have got what they set out to get.

The result will be that while the two per cent shrinks, attention to its problems will—for a decade it seems—increase in intensity. The best we can hope for is that the new states will be forced by the march of events to acknowledge that peace and peaceful development—not Western colonialism—are the tasks of the day.

The West has no intrinsic racial monopoly of intelligence—or any other virtue for that matter—and sooner or later the new nations will have to face up to the fact that their pre-occupation with colonialism is blinding them to our real problems. The inevitable entry of the Chinese Communists will retard this

awakening, of course, but it can no longer be avoided—nor should it be.

Mere accreditation will not lessen Chinese suspicion of the West, nor that regime's determination to use the UN as a weapon against the white man. Of late, a couple of conciliatory speeches have come to us via Hong Kong. The same kind of speeches were made prior to Britain's recognition of Peking. Once recognition had been granted, the Chinese refused to exchange ambassadors, contenting themselves with a *chargé d'affaires*. The same sort of attitude is likely to occur when Peking enters the UN.

But with Peking in the UN, we may hope that the Afro-Asian world can get its "indictment" of the West over with in a hurry. Then, if all goes well, the United Nations—founded on Western concepts of democracy, impartiality, and administrative neutrality—may once again welcome the Westerner as a partner in the groping towards a global rule of law.

Work Smarter, Sell Smarter:

Canada Pulls Up Its Industrial Socks

by Powell Smily

CANADIANS FROM coast to coast are going to read and hear a great deal in coming months about "productivity". A meeting held in Ottawa, September 15, was presented with a dozen different outlines of how the message can best be spread.

Attending the meeting were the twenty-five members of the National Productivity Council, formed last year by the federal government in the face of mounting unemployment, shrinking exports and a static atmosphere in many sectors of our economy.

Purpose of the meeting was to give to Council members copies of proposals from twelve public relations firms. These proposals all have the same theme: To promote greater productivity among Canada's secondary industries. Within the next month, one of the twelve PR companies will be chosen to act as the Council's publicity arm, and the verbal bombardment will start.

As a matter of fact, it has already begun. Within the past two weeks, H. George DeYoung has addressed meetings in the Maritimes and in Ontario; in both instances, his emphasis was on productivity. DeYoung, American-born

president of Atlas Steels Limited in Welland, Ontario, is chairman of the National Productivity Council. He has been a Canadian citizen for some years and has developed definite opinions regarding this country's manufacturing methods.

"The day is past," he said recently, "when Canada can count on hand-outs from Great Britain. For one thing, Britain has major problems of her own. For another, we're a grown-up nation now and mother doesn't want us hanging to her economic apron strings."

According to DeYoung, Canadian secondary industries need overhauling. They need to modernize their plant, in many cases streamline production and thus reduce unit cost. He doesn't think that all the blame can be sloughed off on labor unions, in which attitude he is supported by Dr. R. V. Yohe, president of B.F. Goodrich Limited, who has said publicly that "increased productivity is strictly a responsibility of top management" and Dr. David McCord Wright, McGill University economist, who says bluntly that "good industrial management involves constant changes of routine."

What they and other authorities are saying is that Canadians tend to have a smug and passive confidence in their own technical and economic superiority, a superiority which has been disproved by West Germany, Japan and quite a few other countries. The job of curing this smugness has been given to the National Productivity Council. (See box Page 16).

The Council's make-up found little favor with certain sections of organized labor. Cleve Kidd of the United Steel Workers of America said, when the membership was announced, that its deliberations would display "little objectivity and a great deal of flim flam."

Kidd based his estimate on the fact that only guild unions, as opposed to industry-wide unions, are represented on the Council, and that the workers at Chairman DeYoung's Atlas Steels, where the Canadian Steelworkers' Union is the bargaining agent, "are not represented by a real union."

George DeYoung was not surprised by this. He said, "There are three great barriers to increased productivity in Canada.

"One, the country has a historical



Trade Minister Hees with members of Cuban trade mission. Doing his job?

preference for smallness in commerce and industry. Any big company is looked upon with suspicion, regardless of its efficiency and economic importance.

"Two, Canada's geography makes regional aspirations and interests inevitably diverse and frequently opposed to each other.

"Three, we have to overcome half a century of mutual hostility and suspicion on the part of management and labor."

In an effort to overcome these barriers, the National Productivity Council will start in the very near future to "sell" productivity to Canadians. First step will be telling them just exactly what it is, not a simple task.

"Productivity requires the inter-action of capital investment, raw materials, management know-how and labor, not necessarily in that order of importance," said Dr. David McCord Wright.

Council member Miss Anna Spears has a less complicated definition. "Work smarter," she says. "Use modern tools and modern techniques to produce goods at the right prices. This means that capital investment, particularly in secondary industries, *must* be increased."

A practical illustration is provided by Canadian General Electric, whose president, J. Herbert Smith, has said that "it takes forty per cent fewer hours now to make a refrigerator than it did in 1952."

This, of course, presents the Productivity Council with a missile-age version of the question that has troubled labor since the Industrial Revolution: What happens to the working man?

A surprising number of union leaders think the federal government is doing its best to answer that question. Mike Nichols, who besides being On-

tario Building Trades Council president is vice-president of the International Association of Asbestos Workers, thinks that:

"Trade Minister Hees and Labor Minister Starr are doing a good job of facing up to the problem on a national scale. If I didn't think so, I wouldn't be on the Productivity Council. I know one thing; Canada needs some strong medicine to cure her economic ills."

Is this true? Are we falling behind the rest of the world? Certain facts would seem to suggest that we are.

1. Our Gross National Product has had the lowest increase of any of the world's ten major trading countries in the past ten years.

2. Our industrial production has been growing at the rate of 2½ per cent per year since the war, compared with a 6 per cent annual increase in Russia, West Germany and Japan.

3. Our unit costs, (the overall cost of making one car, one radio, one lawnmower,) are pricing us out of many world markets.

Management tends to blame the labor unions for (3). Labor maintains that it is not and has not been getting its share of the country's \$33 billion GNP. Who is right?

Wages in Japan are about one-seventh of those in Canada; wages in West Germany are about equal. Both countries have exceeded Canada's production increase by 3½ per cent per year.

"These problems are not new," says DeYoung. "What is new is that Canada is now attempting to deal with them on a national scale."

How? Through the National Productivity Council. The federal government has allocated the sum of \$150,000 a year to the Council, but until now, the money has been little else than an entry

on Treasury ledger sheets. When the Council's publicity and public relations program gets underway a month hence, the fallow phase will be over.

But can mere words, however professionally put together, overcome regional prejudices, sectional differences, local jealousies? The government hopes that if the Productivity Council gives the problem a country-wide airing, Canadians in all areas will see that the nation's welfare is their responsibility.

"We want to create an atmosphere which will make it difficult for manufacturers to think of anything but improved productivity," says DeYoung.

Of course, there are other tools available to the National Productivity Council. For instance, almost every province has a provincial productivity council. Indeed, the Alberta council has been active for a year.

In October of 1960 it sponsored a course in engineering statistics at the University of Alberta. The course was laid out by Roy Compton, Canadian Manufacturers Association manager in Alberta. Arthur Fitzpatrick and Ron Clark, industrial engineers, gave thirteen weeks of lectures on factory efficiency to 250 plant foremen and superintendents.

"Companies like General Motors have their own methods of measuring productivity," said Compton, "but medium and small firms frequently don't. We tried to give our factory manager-students an idea of how to cut down on unit costs."

Other provinces are being encouraged by the National Productivity Council to follow Alberta's example. Provincial councils will be fed technical advice, assistance, information and speakers by NPC's Ottawa office. This past summer, Council executive secretary John Dickinson, a Northern Electric Company economist on loan to the government, has crossed the country several times, laying the foundations for the coming all-out productivity push.

He is modelling his organizational efforts on those of the British Productivity Council. Essence of the British plan is wide-based participation by everyone associated with industrial production — management, union leaders, technical school teachers, engineers and other professionals. These are formed into local councils, which stage round-table discussions and inter-firm visits by executives and workers.

During these visits, complete frankness is practised. Each of the participants is made aware that he and his company *have* problems. Once this is admitted, the solution is that much easier to reach.

"But how can anyone, however ex-

perienced and well-intentioned, find a formula which will work simultaneously for a prairie farmer, a logger, a deep-sea fisherman, an automobile assembly-line worker, a bricklayer, a Maritimes fruit grower, and the owner of a small factory in Ontario or Quebec?"

DeYoung says, "Industrial production depends on four factors — owners and their management, employees, government and customers. If the first three work together to produce goods which the fourth group will buy, then Canada's economy will prosper. That may sound like a lecture in Commerce I, but it's surprising how many of us seem to have forgotten our First Year lessons."

Avowed objectives of the National Productivity Council, then, are to:

1. Improve production and distribution methods in all areas of Canadian industry and farming.
2. Improve management techniques.
3. Improve human relations in industry.
4. Improve training programs at all levels of industry.
5. Improve industrial research in Canada, and its application to Canadian manufacture.
6. Improve regional relations from Atlantic to Pacific.

The end results, it is argued, will in-

evitably be reduced waste of manpower, materials and capital equipment; reduced production costs; expanded domestic and foreign markets for Canadian goods; increased employment.

Can this be done on a budget of \$150,000 a year? Probably not. In fact, Trade and Commerce officials look on this figure as a "pump primer."

"The government has offered to match, dollar for dollar, any contributions from industry," said a department spokesman. "If these contributions are not forthcoming in sufficient size, I expect the government's share will be increased as needed."

What proportions of cost are underwritten by government and industry in other countries? In Britain, the Productivity Council bill is footed by Whitehall. In Europe, where the European Productivity Agency serves 11 countries, the share of expenses is thus divided: industrial organizations, 7 per cent; charges for international conferences organized and administered by EPA, 8 per cent; participating governments, 85 per cent.

At the moment, there's little indication that Canadian industry or provincial or local governments, plan to subsidize the National Productivity Council; but this attitude could change. Indeed, some NPC members are counting on the forthcoming publicity pro-

gram to change it. They embrace the theory that if the general public is seized with the proper mixture of enthusiasm and fear of the Lord, the politicians and industrialists will be forced to kick in.

"We want manufacturers to stop saying, 'Is increased productivity important?' and to start saying, 'How can increased productivity be achieved?'" said the Trade department spokesman.

The record suggests that it won't be achieved by looking for inspiration in the past. The year 1956, for instance, was a peak year for Canadian production, but a year of decreased productivity. Where to look, then?

At ourselves and our working methods, says the European Productivity Agency. "Efficiency is an attitude of mind. It can be cultivated by any industrialist, big or small, or it can be avoided."

But what happens when a small industrialist does cultivate the right attitude? David Graham, 32-year-old president of Graham Products Limited in Inglewood, Ontario, might serve as a good example. Graham, who makes reinforced-plastic sheeting, recently installed a new machine which produces his product four times as fast as the machine he had before. He employs thirty men in his factory.

"I don't need to increase my productivity," he says. "My concern is to be sure that what I make is sold. I could load my distributors down with plastic panels this year, but if the distributors then loaded down the retailers, and the retailers didn't sell the merchandise to their customers, what would happen to my sales next year? They'd get pretty small."

In the field of international commerce, Canadians have been caught in this same bight in recent years. Many of the manufacturers have been guilty of the fault they deplored in the British after the war—they didn't go out and take a first-hand look at world markets. In an effort to overcome this diffidence, or apathy, Trade Minister George Hees has organized one major businessmen's junket abroad, and is planning another.

"In dealing with other countries, a producer sometimes can be his own best salesman," says Hees. "At the very least, he'll see what difficulties he must contend with, if he goes and looks for himself."

Work smarter. Sell smarter. These exhortations will be repeated and repeated during coming months, in all parts of Canada. National Productivity Council chairman George DeYoung hopes a lot of Canadians listen.

"Otherwise," he says, "we're in for real trouble."

The National Productivity Council

- H. George DeYoung, President, Atlas Steels, Welland.
 N. R. Crump, President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.
 E. P. Taylor, President, Argus Corporation, Toronto.
 George C. Metcalf, President, Loblaw Groceries, Toronto.
 Jean Raymond, President, Alphonse Raymond Ltée., Montreal.
 H. R. MacMillan, Hon. Chairman, MacMillan and Bloedel and Powell River Company, Vancouver.
 W. H. Kirkpatrick, President, Consolidated Mining and Smelting, Montreal.
 A. Russell Harrington, General Manager, Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, Halifax.
 Miss Anna Spears, businesswoman, Winnipeg.
 H. R. Milner, lawyer and company director, Edmonton.
 Sidney Buckwold, Mayor of Saskatoon.
 Claude Jodoin, President, Canadian Labor Congress, Ottawa.
 A. R. Gibbons, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Ottawa.
 M. H. Nichols, President, Ontario Building Trades Council, Toronto.
 John D. Carroll, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Toronto.
 Marcel Pepin, Secretary, National Metal Trades Federation, Quebec City.
 Dr. H. H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa.
 René Trepanier, former Quebec Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec City.
 J. F. Cauley, Vice-President, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto.
 Dr. George Haythorne, Deputy Minister of Labor, Ottawa.
 B. G. Barrow, Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.
 Dr. John Convey, Director, Mines Branch, Ottawa.
 Dr. A. H. Zimmerman, Chairman, Defence Research Board, Ottawa.
 G. L. Harrold, Winnipeg.
 John G. Dickinson, Productivity Council executive secretary, Ottawa.



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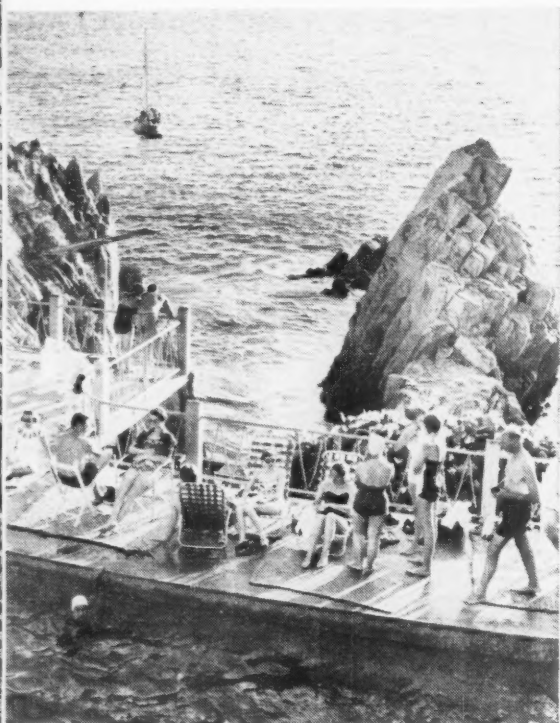
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Acapulco's waters and resorts offer exhilarating opportunities for the water-skier. "Club de Esquíes" features a good water-skiing school.

Sunning and bathing piers are a gathering point for Acapulco visitors. In this resort town, there are places to stay suitable to every budget.

Just Two Jumps Away:

Acapulco: Canada's Mexican Playground

by Harry McDougall

MY MEXICAN FRIEND pointed to the magnificent modern hotel, high on the cliffs above Acapulco Bay. "It's a new type of architecture", he explained. "Mexican western-sandwich — ten layers of concrete with money in between."

The money-as-cement theme could conceivably be applied to the whole of Acapulco. Big money, much of it reputedly Canadian, is being poured into Acapulco real estate and one of the results is that some parts of the ocean-front are taking on a Miami-like gloss. Yet Acapulco is still "Old Mexico" in many ways. It is in a state of transition — modern plumbing has arrived but Mexican old-world charm has not yet departed.

To Canadians, Mexico is now as accessible as any part of North America. Recently I flew down from Canada to Mexico City, non-stop, in a little over five hours. After spending a few days in the capital, I travelled to Acapulco by road, staying overnight as most visitors do at Taxco, which is one of the world's most picturesque hill-towns.

From the patio of Taxco's Victoria Hotel, on the morning after my arrival, I was able to gaze out on an idealized technicolored picture-postcard panor-

ama. The houses, their red-tiled roofs festooned with flowers, cluster around the twin towers of the Taxco Cathedral.

There is not a single jarring note, not one out-of-character building to mar the perfection of the view. The beauty of Taxco is protected by the Mexican Federal Government which has designated it a national monument and prohibits the erection of any structure which does not blend in naturally with the rest of the town.

From Taxco a rented limousine took me over an excellent road to my hotel

in Acapulco. As a less expensive alternative it is possible to make the continuing journey by bus, but there is only one bus each day and it leaves in the morning.

There are places to stay in Acapulco suitable to every taste and budget and at least one of them is, in itself, a tourist attraction—the *Las Brisas*, an out-of-this-world motel-type fantasy describing itself as "The Pink Casitas in the Clouds". It stands on a point of land, each individual unit commanding a magnificent view of the whole of Acapulco Bay — and as its name implies, it benefits from the sea breezes.

You can get a room for two, with welcoming drink and light breakfast for as little as \$12, but if you wish to live like a millionaire, try spending at least one night at the "Honeymoon Casitas"! You will have the use of your own personal swimming pool, idyllically set amidst tropical bougainvillea and hibiscus blooms. The Honeymoon Casitas are on the topmost part of the hill — and as *Las Brisas* is some distance from the main Acapulco beaches, there is some merit in renting one of the jeeps, painted pink and white, which are a sort of travelling trademark for the hotel.



Shopping trips in surrounding Mexican villages appeal to the ladies.

What do the Mexicans think of tourists who descend from the hills in pink and white jeeps? Do they resent them as bloated plutocrats or welcome them as dollar-loaded sheep, ready for the shearing?

After a couple of days in Acapulco I decided that the answer was neither. The Mexicans think of the tourists as people not very much unlike themselves, visiting their country to enjoy a holiday in the sun. In fact, the Mexican character is even more charming than the country itself.

The friendly attitude of the people, their politeness, the repeated handshaking at every meeting, the obvious pride that they show in their own country, make a stay among the Mexican people, however long it may be, all too short. As in many European countries, a Canadian is more than welcome: there are no monuments to Mexican heroes who fought to evict *Canadians* from their soil. Yet the Canadian spends dollars which are, to the local tradespeople, just as desirable as U.S. currency!

The *Las Brisas* jeeps have seats at the back for two extra people. The same seats, I discovered, can carry half a dozen small Mexican boys on their way to a beach. There is no better way of seeing any foreign city than with a group of youngsters eager to practice their English. Small boys usually know more about any town than their elders. My Spanish is still primitive, but I can now say that I was, at least, taught to recite the days of the week and count to ten by experts.

Acapulco's beaches are famous — gently curving, ideal for bathing and backed in many places by poinciana trees giving welcome shade. There are two principal beaches. *Caleta Beach* is the "Morning Beach". *Los Hornos* is the "Afternoon Beach". They are sometimes crowded, but for people with a liking for solitude there is a ferry across to Roqueta Island, where the beaches offer more privacy.

When evening arrives, many of the hotels offer their own entertainment and there are several nightclubs. One which should not under any circumstances be missed is *La Perla*, world famous, and deservedly so, for its high diving exhibition. *La Perla*, which is the nightclub of the *El Mirador* hotel in the Quebrado area, perches in a cleft of rock at the head of a short inlet from the sea, its terraces curving around to make it a sort of small amphitheatre. One can take a meal there, or pay a brief visit just to watch the divers, on paying a modest cover charge.

The diving exhibition was a high-spot of my visit to Acapulco. At the appointed time I watched the brilliant

searchlights being switched on to illuminate the waves surging into the funnel-like entrance to the inlet. A brown-skinned Mexican youth carrying a flaming torch, ran down a series of steps to the water's edge and dived into the water.

He swam the short distance across to the opposite face, then climbed the cliff, clawing his way up the sheer face of the rock until he reached the top, about 150 feet above the water. There he knelt at a grotto to say a short prayer before walking out to the edge of the cliff.

Two searchlights are used, one illuminating the diver and one shining onto the waves of the ocean outside. The diver watches the waves to judge which one will surge in to meet him as he hits the surface of the water after making the long dive. Moments passed and the audience became silent. The showmanship was superb.



Facades of modern hotels rising from waterfront impart a Miami-like gloss.

The diver poised, arms outstretched, hesitated for a few long moments, then arched forward from the rock into a magnificent swallow dive. A 150 feet below, he hit the water just as the wave reached its peak, and disappeared momentarily, before re-surfacing to the applause of the watchers.

The divers of Quebrado are just as spectacular, if not quite so dramatic, by day as by night, and they are a favorite subject for photographers, particularly movie-making enthusiasts. Reputedly all members of the same family, they do not work to any schedule but stage a performance as soon as enough spectators arrive to contribute a reasonable payment.

Rumor has it that in pre-war days the payment was 50 cents but, prices

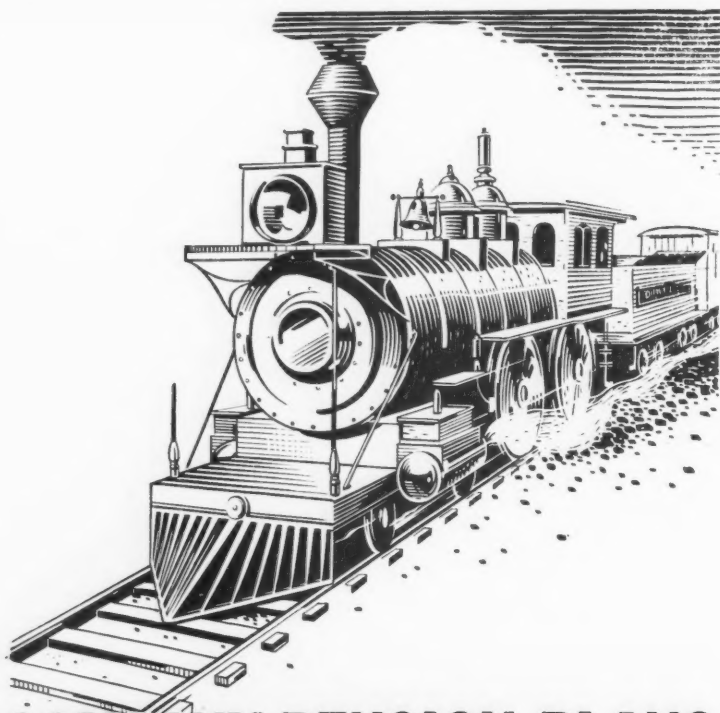
everywhere being inflated, this has gone up somewhat—to about \$6! The divers of Quebrado are perhaps so well known as to have become something of a cliché to the well-travelled tourist—but they still put on a superb exhibition of high diving which is intensely dramatized by the location and by the manner in which it is staged.

To water-skiers, or potential water-skiers, Acapulco offers excellent facilities. The *Club de Esquies*, which is centrally located, has an excellent school charging very moderate rates. The Club is also the place to go in the evening to watch the water-ski show. It does not have the polish and glamor of Florida's Cypress Gardens show, but what the performers lack in finesse, they make up in sheer exuberance and the show is staged in the open waters of the bay, which are not always calm.

Having resisted the temptation to consume too much *tequila* while watch-

ing the water-ski show, I was able to enjoy a sail around Acapulco Bay on the following morning and fortunately chose one of the larger boats. I afterwards discovered that some of the small boats for which tickets are sold all along the waterfront are powered only by outboard motors and have little or no cover.

The Mexican sun is hot and to be out on the water in the middle of the day without adequate shade can be disastrous. Nor should one underestimate the power of the waves outside the confines of the bay itself. Within the sheltering arms of land, the water may be quite calm, but once outside, things may be quite different. People who are prone to seasickness should make some enquiries about the weather



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before embarking.

The best known boat in Acapulco is the *Barca de Oro*, a schooner which usually leaves the Club de Pesca's pier at 4 p.m. However, since it is also available for private charter it does not necessarily make the trip every day. The *Fiesta* and the *Sea Cloud* which leave at four-thirty p.m. from the Club de Esquies are also very popular. They are large, comfortable, diesel-powered pleasure cruisers and the atmosphere aboard, with drinks "on the house" and music provided by piano-accordionists, is pleasant and relaxing.

A boat sailing around the Bay provides an ideal vantage point from which to see the "new" Acapulco, for most of the modern hotels which are not adjacent to the beaches are on cliff-tops overlooking the sea. Some have funiculars to carry patrons down to the beach clubs at the foot of the cliffs. A favorite hotel among Canadians is the *Pierre Marques* which celebrates Acapulco's sunshine by advertising for a "certified rain maker".

Like various other resorts in North America, Acapulco has its glass-bottomed boats — but I found them disappointing because there isn't a sufficient profusion of undersea life to make the trip really interesting. However, children certainly seem to enjoy these trips. The boats go over to one particular shallow part of the bay near Roqueta Island and the congestion there can result in some quite hectic bow-bumping on occasion.

Acapulco is famous for its ocean fishing. Sailfish are the most popular catch, and marlin which may weigh 750 pounds or more are frequently taken. Other abundant game fish are dolphin, tuna, barracuda, shark, giant ray, bonito—and there are turtles measuring up to seven feet!

Boats fitted with all the required equipment can be hired by the day; they usually leave about seven a.m. to reach the fishing grounds in the early morning. Beginners are especially catered to. The main hazard is sunburn. A shirt with long sleeves and a brimmed hat are essential.

Jai Lai, which is an ancient sport of Basque origin, is popular in Acapulco and is played regularly at the Fronton Palace. Each contestant has a long shallow wicker basket attached to his right hand. He catches the hard ball in this basket and then hurls it against a wall. His opponent must catch it on the rebound and return it.

The game is basically a form of handball but the geometry of the basket enables the contestant to hurl the ball at a fantastic velocity. The area in which the game is played is completely caged for the protection of the spectators.

Jai Lai is a betting game, in which the odds change progressively as the game continues. As the odds are continually being shouted, and as bets are passing to and fro the whole time the game is being played, the audience is in a continual state of uproar. One's first visit can be quite a memorable experience.

Every visitor to Mexico is met on his return with the question "Did you see a bull-fight?". For people whose taste encompasses such spectacles there is a bull-ring in Acapulco but the professional fights are held only during the Fall and Winter seasons. This is common all over Mexico—at best one can see only beginners in action during the Summer.

The older part of Acapulco near the *Zocalo* teems with life and is a great place to hunt for bargains, particularly silverware and leather objects. These are not made in any large volume in Acapulco itself, but the town provides a shopwindow for merchandise brought from the villages in the interior. Prices are low by Canadian standards. There are plenty of modern stores too, and those at all the hotels are of course open to casual shoppers.

Acapulco has virtually everything the holidaymaker could ask—a magnificent location, excellent beaches and every modern amenity. It is an almost ideal vacation resort and every year it is being discovered by increasing numbers of Canadians. None are likely to be disappointed.

How to Get There

By Air: Canadian Pacific Airlines operate direct non-stop flights from Canada to Mexico City. Round-trip tourists fare from Montreal \$248; from Toronto \$216; from Vancouver \$278. The fares remain constant throughout the year. There is no off-season. Britannias are used at present but jet service will be introduced in December. There will be an extra charge of \$20 for jet flights.

From Mexico City, *Aeronaves de Mexico* operate frequent flights to Acapulco, round-trip fare \$22.70.

By Road: The roads through the U.S. and Mexico are good, but the return distance is nearly 6,000 miles. Allow at least eight days driving time each way. The Canadian Automobile Association, through its provincial affiliates, provides maps and an excellent reference guide book which is invaluable to motorists. The gasoline companies also provide maps, free, on request.

By Rail: It is possible to travel to Mexico City by rail, but it is necessary to use other transportation to Acapulco.

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Central America: Unity for Survival

by Barry Lando

WHILE THE ATTENTION of the world has been focused on the fire and histrionics of the Cuban Revolution, the other states of Central America have quietly launched a drive for political and economic unification which could be of even greater significance to their future than the Cuban Revolution.

Unification is vital for the growth of political and economic stability in the five Central American states. In total, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, cover an area less than half the size of British Columbia. The majority of the 11 million who inhabit the narrow, rugged isthmus are ill-fed, ill-housed, poverty-stricken peasants who depend upon agriculture for their living.

The result is that more than 75 per cent of Central America's foreign trade depends upon capricious world markets (now in a slump) for the bananas and coffee which these peasant farmers produce.

In the states of Central America, therefore, the growth of the Gross National Product has barely kept pace with the mushrooming populations, expanding at the highest rate of any nation on earth (a birth rate of 4.2 in Costa Rica, compared with 2.9 in Canada). Industrial development and agricultural diversification are urgently needed if these countries are to progress and provide much-needed material benefits to their citizens. But because of their diminutive size the Central American states have been unable to diversify their crops or to sustain their own industries.

In addition, each government has been faced with the exorbitant expense of maintaining its own armed forces, diplomatic representatives, civil service, educational system, and transportation and communications networks. Population distribution has also placed a serious burden on economic development.

For decades Central American leaders have advocated reunification of the five states to the single country which had existed until 1738. But it was not until 1951 that, after many abortive attempts, an extensive treaty was signed among the five states.

In characteristically laborious and grandiloquent phrases it called for the eventual political and economic union

of Central America. To accomplish this goal an Organization of Central American States — known by its initials as ODECA — was formed, and a main secretariat was established in San Salvador to carry out policy decisions.

The drive for economic integration has so far been the most successful. More than 90 per cent of existing tariffs between the Central American states have been eliminated and by 1966 Central America will be a completely free trade zone.

A Central American Bank to promote and protect industrial development as well as to ensure efficient use of available resources, has been established in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Plans are also under way for a uniform external tariff system, as well as for common wage-scales and labor laws.

Such progress toward unification and the establishment of a Common Market with a potential 11 million consumers has attracted the interest of many native and foreign investors. Spacious modern factories are sprouting near the major cities. Young executives from firms in Europe, Japan, and the U.S. have been touring the Central American states, speaking to officials about the production of goods from detergents to chewing gum, and deciding to move in.

With the recent establishment of an embassy in San Jose, to cover Costa Rica, Honduras, and Nicaragua, Canada

itself has given *diplomatic* recognition to the increasing importance of Central America. But *economic* recognition has yet to come. Canadian investors and traders have demonstrated little interest in Central America's Common Market.

This is perhaps because Canadians do not know the area. In the south is Costa Rica, a rugged, volcano-studded land to the north of Panama. Lilliputian Costa Rica has one of the highest birth rates but the second smallest population of all Latin America. All of its 1,200,000 people and 19 thousand square miles could be floated in Lake Huron with plenty of water to spare.

Despite the wide range in climatic zones from temperate to tropical, 90 per cent of Costa Rica's exports are made up of coffee, cacao, and bananas. Like all of the Central American states, the greater part of Costa Rica's manufactured goods are imported.

Yet Costa Rica is usually considered, and certainly considers herself, apart from the rest of Central America. Its government is relatively stable (the last revolution occurred in 1948); its middle class is proportionately one of the largest and most cultured in Latin America (the literacy rate is 85 per cent); its per capita income is among the highest (\$330 compared with \$1960 in Canada); and the majority of Costa Ricans are of European descent and are blatantly proud of it. Social legislation and the status of labor are also

General Statistics on Central America

	Estimated popula- tion (000's) (1957)	Annual % increase	Popula- tion density (sq. mi.) (1955)	Area (sq. mi.) '000	% Popula- tion rural (1950)	Literacy % (1950)	Infant mortality rate (1954)	Per capita income 1959 (\$ U.S.)
Costa Rica	1,035	4.1	48	20	56	79.4	101.2	328
El Salvador	2,350	3.7	274	13	64	39.4	82.4	220
Guatemala	2,805	3.2	78	42	75	29.4	87.9	162
Honduras	1,711	2.8	39	43	76	35.2	60.0	170
Nicaragua	1,331	3.7	22	57	70	38.4	74.5	138
Canada	16,080 (1956)	2.9 (1960)	4.5 (1959)	3,852	36 (1951)	97.5 (1950)	31.9 (1954)	1,960 (1958)

Statistics in Latin America are far from credible. One famous Latin American statesman is reported to have said: "Here statistics are like poetry."

Sources used for this chart range from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Canada Year Book for 1960, and numerous United Nations surveys.

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well developed, compared with the rest of Central America.

Recently industrial activity has been on the upswing in Costa Rica. The Industrial Protection Law of 1959 provides numerous incentives to foreign investors, such as exemption from customs duties and taxes on capital goods and raw materials. A Japanese-controlled paper mill has been opened; synthetic textile mills are being developed; and many other light industrial firms are being established.

The fishing industry, centring on tuna and various crustaceans, is rapidly expanding. Up to now, though, the small population; the lack of power facilities; the rugged terrain and poor communication system, have all impeded exploitation of one of Costa Rica's great resources — lumber.

But these deficiencies have been the object of determined attention by the national government. Although Costa Rica has yet to enter the Common Market, formally, all three presidential candidates for the coming elections claim that she will enter shortly.

Nicaragua provides a striking contrast with neighboring Costa Rica. It is by far the largest of the Central American states (almost three times the size of Costa Rica), yet it has the lowest density of population. Like El Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua has a population composed mainly of mixed Indian and white stock (mestizo). The great majority of Nicaraguans are engaged in subsistence agriculture and are dreadfully poor.

At the pinnacle of the economic, social, and political pyramid is the family Somoza which has controlled Nicaragua for more than two decades, with the unabashed and consistent aid of the United States. During an interview with President Luiz Somoza I was bombarded with talk of democracy and social reform, but the people of Nicaragua have experienced little social progress under the Somozas' tutelage.

Now one of the last remaining dictators in Latin America, President Somoza's hold on power is far from secure. (There have been more than thirty abortive revolts in the past three years.)

Despite the lack of social development some agricultural and industrial progress has been made in recent years. Induced by numerous development incentives, the meat-packing industry is expanding; a new plywood factory, exporting to the United States, has been established; a wheat flour mill is in operation selling to a market still partially supplied by Canada; and the textile industry has become one of the largest in Central America.

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great diversity of climate and potentially enable her to produce a wide variety of agricultural produce. Cotton has lately taken over export dominance from coffee and, according to one British source, cattle breeding and dairy farming "could be developed to practically any limit."

Poor roads have up to now impeded exploitation of the dense, verdant forests which cover over 40 per cent of the land area. The lack of railways and roads has also prevented development of Nicaragua's mineral wealth which ranks second only to that of Honduras, and ranges from copper, gold and silver, to iron and bauxite.

The government's U.S.-aided program of road building and power development will do much to spur economic development. This, along with democracy and political stability, could turn Nicaragua into one of Central America's most prosperous states.

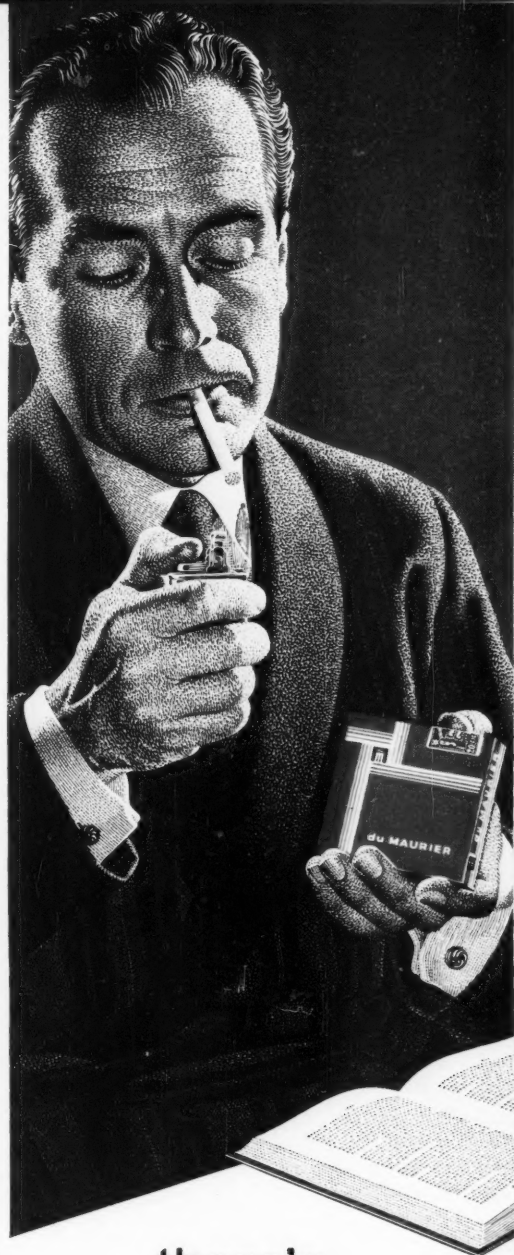
The economic future of Nicaragua appears much brighter than that of its neighbor to the north, Honduras. None of the Central American states is more ruggedly mountainous and geographically isolated than Honduras. Also, no Central American republic coincides more closely with the popular conception of a "Banana Republic".

Honduran bananas, which account for more than 50 per cent of Honduras' exports and are well known by Canadians, have been hard hit by disease and foreign competition. Their decline in the world markets has had resounding effects on the economy of the entire country.

Poverty is a cliché in Honduras where 80 per cent of the 1,800,000 population leads a meagre rural existence, isolated from one another by illiteracy and the grave lack of communications facilities. For decades the nation has been racked by political turbulence; one source claims that Honduras has averaged a revolution a year for the past 138 years.

At present a mildly leftist President, accused by Communists and socialists of being Fascist, and by the conservatives of being Communist, is attempting to initiate vitally-needed economic and social reforms. It has also devoted much effort to attracting foreign investment, yet his attempts have been seriously frustrated. Although Honduras is the home of the ODECA Central Bank, government instability, the lack of power facilities and a suitable transportation network, have discouraged foreign investors.

Because of rich forest resources Honduras is slated to be the centre for the Central American pulp and paper industry, but Crown Zellerbach recently backed out of negotiations to establish a factory and mill in that



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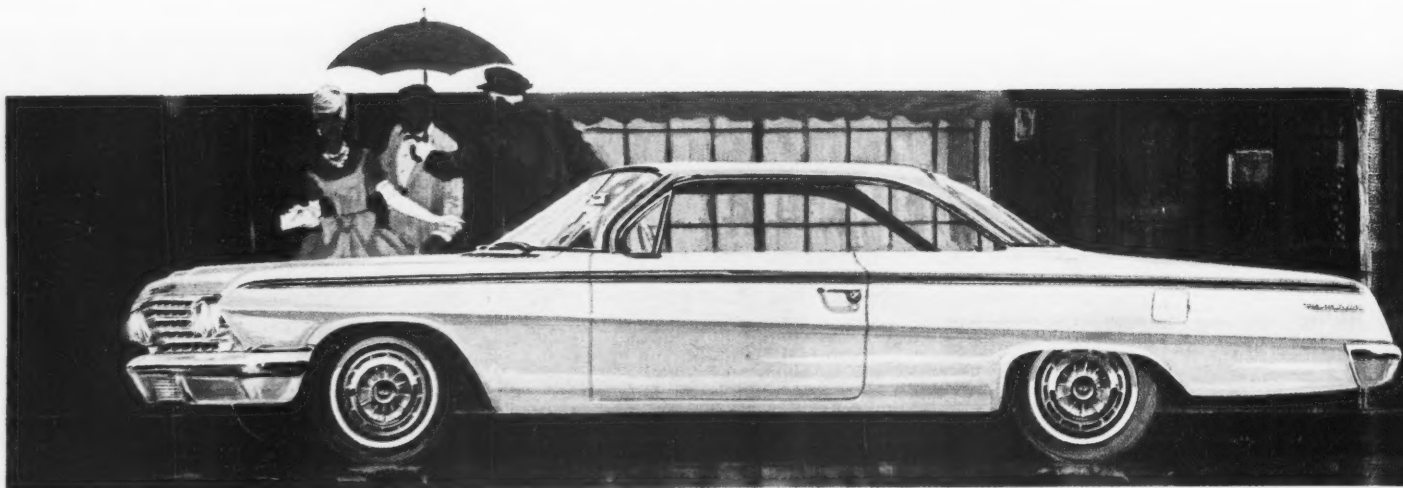
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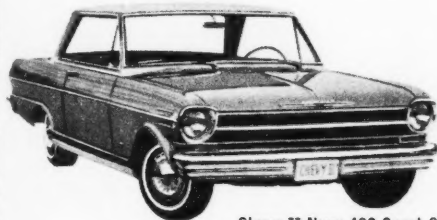
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Corvair Monza Station Wagon



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country. Honduras' large mineral resources have also gone untapped.

On the West Coast of the Central American isthmus, wedged between Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, lies El Salvador, the smallest and most densely populated of the Central American states.

Extremes of wealth and poverty are as blatant in El Salvador as in any Latin American state. But lately the grip of the "Fourteen Families", which are reputed to control the country, has been seriously weakened by the activities of one of the most dynamic and unstable governments in Latin America.

The present rulers, though euphemistically referred to as a "Civilian-Military Directorate", constitute a thorough-going dictatorship dominated by the army. But while it has suppressed political liberties, it is carrying out the most radical economic and social reforms in Latin America, second only to Castro's Cuba. And, it may be added, with the full support of the United States.

Encouraged by government policy over the last decade, and despite its small size, El Salvador has become the most highly industrialised country of Central America. Its central position, which has made it the temporary residence of the ODECA Secretariat, relatively good communications systems, large labor supply plus liberal industrial incentives, have attracted many foreign investors to El Salvador.

Light manufacturing industries ranging from paints to copper rolling mills and textiles have sprung up around San Salvador. Although 80 per cent of its exports depend on world coffee markets, cotton is rapidly expanding; and the United Nations-aided fishing industry is also undergoing impressive development.

If the reforms of the present government are maintained and enlarged upon, and political stability preserved, El Salvador can look forward to a prosperous future as the political and industrial centre of ODECA.

Guatemala, "land of eternal spring where the rainbow gets its colors", is billed as a tourist paradise by representatives abroad. What adds so much charm to the most highly populated of Central American states is the fact that 55 per cent of its 3,200,000 inhabitants are descendants of the Mayan Indians.

Yet beneath the rustic costumes and brilliant-hued dress are more than a million-and-a-half human beings who eke out a living as subsistence farmers. They are racked by poverty and disease, and suffer under the lowest literacy rate (29 per cent) in Central America.

The progressively leftist revolution which occurred in Guatemala between 1944 and 1954 mildly foreshadowed the

Cuban Revolution and aroused much animosity and tension among social classes.

Although a leftist government was overthrown in 1954, many of the social and economic measures which it initiated, such as land reform, social security and labor legislation, have been maintained (at least to some extent). They are being very gradually amplified by the relatively stable, faintly conservative government that is today in power.

Though 77 per cent of its exports still stem from coffee, Guatemala has recently undergone impressive industrial and agricultural development. Guatemala City appears to be the most prosperous of any of the Central American capitals.

A large population; sizeable dollar aid from the United States; a growing power supply; and the establishment of the Common Market, have drawn a good deal of foreign capital to Guatemala. Relative governmental stability and attractive industrial incentives with no exchange problems, no restrictions on remittance of profits or repatriation of capital, and a low tax rate have also attracted many investors.

Although most of the new investment has been concentrated in light industrial production such as automobile tires, paper products and breakfast cereals, many other opportunities are available. Cattle, sheep, and pig raising is expanding in the high western plateaus. In addition, Guatemala's rich forests cover almost half the country and await much-needed development of transportation facilities to be fully exploited.

On the surface Guatemala's future appears bright but always in the background remains the thorny problem of one-and-a-half million impoverished Indians, far removed from Western life. The solution of this problem is basic to the prosperity of the nation and has yet to be satisfactorily dealt with.

This then is the state of Central America today, on the threshold of unification. But such union is not going to be easy. The flowery optimism and enthusiasm of the "unionists" can be misleading. They tend to overlook the fact that despite the elaborately worded reports and voluminous treaties, many fundamental obstacles lie in the path towards complete unification.

In the first place, the rugged tropical terrain of the thousand-mile strip of land between Mexico and Panama poses enormous communication and transportation problems. These will become especially acute if closer military and political ties are to be effective.

Secondly, national jealousy and pride have done much in the past and can do much in the future to impede unifi-

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cation attempts. The people of Central America, though supposedly possessing a common language and religion, are racially, culturally and economically variegated. How would a Costa Rican, proud of his white skin and cultural achievements, react to being ruled by the descendant of a Mayan Indian, if one were to become President of a Central American Union?

Because of great differences in wage scales, industrial development, and standards of living among the states of Central America it is possible that a future government in one of the five states might decide to rip up the economic treaty and drop out of the Common Market in order to provide tariff protection for its own workers and industrialists.

The desire of entrenched economic interests for special consideration is one of the major factors keeping Costa Rica from entering the Common Market. In addition the serious and difficult decisions as to which region is to be allocated a specific industry by the Central Bank could be the source of volatile disputes among the member states.

Another impediment to eventual political union is the wide range in types of government and democratic traditions among the five states.

They vary from the relatively stable democracy in Costa Rica, to a left-of-centre President with a precarious hold on power in Honduras, to military dictatorship in El Salvador.

To date the dreams of ODECA dwarf its accomplishments, yet progress has and is continually being made. Communications and transportation facilities are being rapidly improved; cultural differences are being blurred as programs of education are carried out. Entrenched economic interests are beginning to realise, as in Costa Rica and perhaps in Panama, that entry into the Common Market will ultimately bring prosperity for their nation.

As for the differences in government, headway is also being made in that area. The Somozas in Nicaragua have promised democratic elections in 1963 and the Directorate in El Salvador is scheduled to step down by the beginning of next year. Even some of the impressive paper studies made by ODECA may soon be realised in practice.

The problems facing the states of Central America in their drive for unification are imposing. Yet for all the drawbacks — the poor communications, the poverty, the instability — Central America is a region of great opportunity. Its emergence as a solid unified area would be of great value to the rest of this continent.

Nothing to Read in Our Public Schools

by J. W. Nuttall

IT SEEMS A PITY that when Young Canada's Book Week comes up late next month it is likely to pass by rather inconspicuously. Librarians and many teachers, it is true, will be keenly aware of its objectives, but on most others it will have little more impact than does National Salad Week.

The big aims of Young Canada's Book Week are to stimulate an interest in good books for children, and to draw attention to the importance of first-rate reading material for boys and girls.

Strangely enough, the area where children's library service is weakest is in the schools. Wrote one authority recently: "I almost cringe when I go into the typical small library or inspect the collection of books in a typical school, always hoping for the best but prepared for the worst; which is just as well since that is usually what I find."

Is the situation really that bad? It is, according to a recent survey which found that in the nation's larger urban centres only one school in three has a central library—an area at least the size of a classroom that contains books and other library materials for all pupils in the school.

Understandably, rural schools are in a much worse predicament, where bookmobiles or small outdated classroom collections are very often the major sources of children's books. Classroom collections are certainly better than no library service at all, but seldom do they have an adequate book stock or the services of a trained librarian. It is through the provision of a central library that pupils are most likely to have these benefits.

Our school libraries, while not strong at any level, are particularly inadequate in the elementary schools. Children in the lower grades are being badly short-changed, for central libraries here are few and far between. It is a fact that today's youngsters are taught the art of reading better than ever before, yet they are given little opportunity to fully

develop their skills or their interests. And it is, paradoxically, at this level that lifetime attitudes towards books are most often formed.

As Alberta Letts, Director of Nova Scotia's Provincial Library, says: "We spend millions of dollars teaching children to read, and then begrudge the few thousand necessary to provide reading materials."

The underlying reason for these unsatisfactory conditions, librarians tell us, has chiefly been a lack of adequate financial aid—brought about by an indifferent attitude on the part of school administrators.

Every provincial government pro-

would seem that the \$2 figure is, if anything, a little low—considering that it would not provide even one book per child, let alone take care of such other items as book repair or the purchase of magazines and other materials.

Aside from the money problem, there is another factor holding back the development of strong school libraries—a shortage of qualified supervisory personnel.

"It isn't enough to put a good collection of books in a school and hope for the best," points out Barbara Smith, Supervisor of Children's Library Services for the Ontario Department of Education. "The collection must be ad-



Johnnies and Jills are taught to read, but how can they exercise their skills?

vides some kind of aid for school libraries—either for establishing them, or for building book stocks, or both—but in most cases it doesn't approach the need. New Brunswick, to cite an extreme example, offers a sum equal to one-half the amount raised by a school district for establishing a library, with the proviso that this sum *shall not exceed \$20 a year!* Some of the other provinces don't do much better.

The Canadian Library Association recommends that Departments of Education provide a minimum annual budget of \$2 per pupil for developing central school libraries, but few provinces come anywhere near this. And it

ministered by an enthusiastic specialist in children's reading—one who knows the abilities and difficulties of boys and girls, and who can give them the kinds of books that will challenge the abilities and help with the difficulties."

The high schools are far better supplied with librarians than are the elementary schools. High school teachers can get specialized post-graduate training from several universities; but most elementary school teachers do not qualify for these courses because they are not university graduates. Only about half the provinces offer library training for non-graduates on a regular basis, and some of this isn't up to par.



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There is most certainly a big disparity between the ideal school library and the one you would find in the typical Canadian school. But across the country there is a growing awareness of the situation, and progress is steadily being made.

A good example is in Toronto, where the Board of Education this year embarked on a five-year, \$359,000 project to put a fully-equipped central library in each of its 92 elementary schools.

The thinking behind the Toronto project is that children should be encouraged to develop sound library habits while they are young—and be given the opportunity to discover the world of books at an impressionable age. Toronto youngsters make regular visits to the school library for organized activity, and ample time is set aside for browsing and free reading.

In this first year book stocks in 40 libraries were substantially increased. Five schools received libraries for the first time, physical accommodation was enlarged in nine others, and five new schools opened in September were given complete facilities—bringing the total at this point to 50 elementary school libraries. About 30,000 books and 105 sets of encyclopedias were involved in this phase.

Recognizing the need for top-notch library personnel, Toronto officials began a special training course for teachers last April. In about 40 sessions, the teachers explored many aspects of library administration and children's reading, led by lecturers from the Board of Education, the Public Library, and the Ontario Department of Education.

As a result of the project, every Toronto elementary school youngster will soon have at his fingertips a wide range of reading material carefully tailored to match his interests and abilities.

But his will be a luxury unknown to most Canadian youngsters; he will have the opportunity to develop the “book bug” early. If he is fortunate enough to become afflicted, he will have acquired an asset that will become increasingly valuable as he progresses through school and on into the working world.

Generally speaking, the high school library is better off than its counterpart in the elementary school. Though both labor under serious financial stringencies, provincial governments and local school boards pay far more attention to the high schools, and as a result they are considerably stronger. We have, in effect, been working from top to bottom.

But very often, by the time a student reaches high school, it's too late to interest him in the reading habit. The time to “catch” him is while he is very young—in the elementary school.

Ottawa Letter

by Raymond Rodgers

Boundary Bungles Halt Planning

A NEAT TRICK for Canadian politicians who want to avoid a problem is to say that it cuts across many lines of jurisdiction. As a result, people wanting action get shunted back and forth without result.

The Montreal subway is an example: the city cannot do anything without metropolitan agreement and Quebec legislation. Quebec says the project must receive some measure of federal assistance. And so it goes.

Nowhere has this sort of problem come up more frequently than in current studies of renewable resources and regional planning. From October 23 to 28 a federal-provincial conference on "resources for tomorrow" is being held in Montreal. Prior to the conference a whole slew of papers was printed and widely distributed. Paper after paper has either direct or oblique comment on the difficulties — often outright obstruction to action — presented by outdated divisions of responsibility.

To take just one example at random, a paper on the "Administrative Framework for Water Management" concludes that "a fully comprehensive and country-wide approach to water management has yet to be adopted in Canada, that there is an urgent need to improve co-ordination within and between the various levels of administration and that there are certain jurisdictional and administrative limitations to the achievement of these objectives."

The problem is particularly acute, of course, when it comes to area planning for a wide variety of purposes: Metropolitan sprawl, civil defence, regional unemployment, and so on. The solution lies in a more logical system of boundaries, taking into account the political fact that we cannot hope for much change in our present provincial borders.

L. T. Nicholson, in his book on *The Boundaries of Canada, its Provinces and Territories*, puts it this way:

"Provincial boundaries may be said to have been inevitable in Canada. The geographical, historical, and political factors involved all pointed to the division of the country into regions that should be autonomous in matters of purely local concern, with a central

authority to deal with matters affecting the country as a whole . . .

"But if the several present provinces recognize that within their boundaries they have several geographical regions, then they can attempt to devise intra-provincial administrative boundaries that take cognizance of these facts. Such boundaries need not be fixed and certainly not demarcated. In other words, adjustment to the existing boundaries would seem to be the best way out of the regionalism-administrative dilemma in Canada . . ."

It is interesting to note, by the way, that this is what Sir John A. Macdonald had in mind at one stage of his political thought. He would deplore the size of present-day Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. His idea — which he only gave up in the face of rigid provincialism — was that the federal government would deal with a large number of British-style "county councils."

But accepting the wider framework of our present provinces, Nicholson and Z. W. Sametz have, for the "resources for tomorrow" conference, tried to show how sensible planning boundaries could be established in this country. They have based their system on a 1954 Department of Defence Production publication, *Economic-Administrative Zoning of Canada*.

Some of these planning areas already have a legal existence, even if not very much is done about them. One such

area is described in a conference paper about "The Edmonton District, A City-Centred Multiple-Resource Region." Established by the Alberta Town and Rural Planning Act, it is described by F. Marlyn and S. N. Lash:

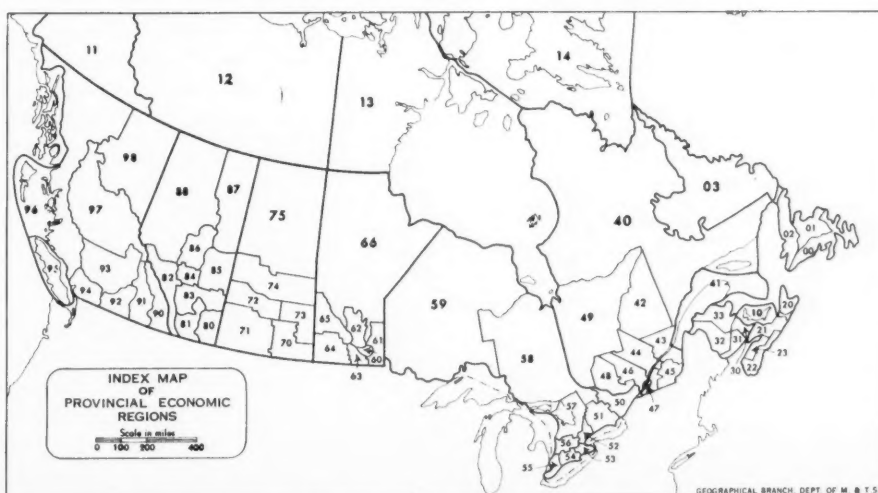
"This large region is an administrative unit for planning purposes. Because its membership contains both rural and urban elements, development and change can be considered from diverse viewpoints; and it permits an attempt to devise policies on such matters as land utilization, municipal costs, efficiency of operation and quality of environment, as will best meet the immediate and long term needs of the city, town and rural areas."

There are many other centres which also obviously require more area planning: Fraser Valley, Greater Calgary, Greater Winnipeg, London Area, Toronto-Hamilton Area, and Greater Montreal. In the case of Ottawa, the National Capital Commission is already there to do the job.

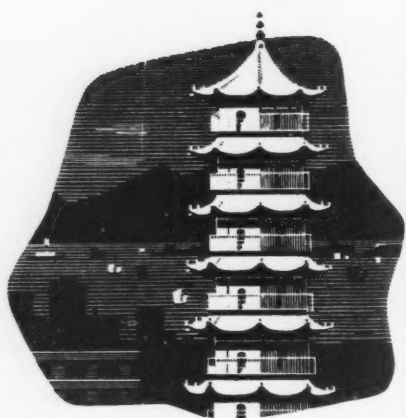
The important point about such areas is that they have the lion's share of not only our urban population but also our rural density — besides being centres for labor, construction, transportation, communications, finance, insurance, and real estate business. Notwithstanding their tremendous importance, they are unable to grapple with planning problems in a wider setting.

A crucial factor in the whole sorry mess is that these areas have no legal existence in the context of the British North America Act. They are precluded — in a wide range of matters — from direct dealings with Ottawa. And of course it is in Ottawa that the greatest power exists for many matters: navigable waters, transportation, cost-sharing schemes, etc.

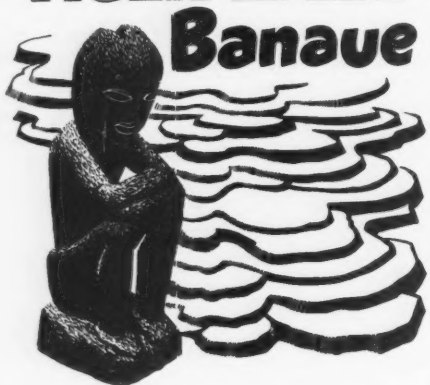
In a country of heavy unemployment and waste of resources — human and material — it is shocking that vigorous action should be hamstrung at the two levels of government where it is, in fact,



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Local bungling made for instability of Montreal Metropolitan Corporation.

most needed. In the case of Ottawa, it is easy to place the blame: the federal government could be working harder even given our present constitutional mess.

But in the case of the potential planning areas, the blame is less easily pinned down. A large portion of it must be assigned to the jealousy and self-preserving instincts of provincial governments. They cling tenaciously to full legal powers over areas which they cannot properly develop — and which they could never administer in time of nuclear attack. The outstanding example, of course, is the administration of the Lakehead from Queen's Park.

Another portion of blame must be tacked on to the petty spirit of town, county and other levels of administration. No other planning area in Canada has achieved the success of the National Capital Commission — with its "green belt" enforced by law around Ottawa and Hull. But the success of the NCC is to be largely attributed to heavy federal pressure, not to mention financial assistance. Elsewhere, local bungling is the rule: witness the instability of the Montreal Metropolitan Corporation and the pollution of that area's waters.

Finally, we are forced to turn once again to the federal government. Ottawa is responsible for calling constitutional conferences. And it is from Ottawa that the initiative for co-ordination must come. "Patriating" the constitution, touchy though the subject may be, should have been completed years ago and negotiations should by now have got around to this much more weighty problem.

In the wider setting, Ottawa already pays service to regionalism — that is, regionalism based on a community of interest between certain provinces. Thus, we have cabinet ministers to represent "the West Coast" and "the English-language Maritimes". The Maritimes Freight Rates Act and special equalization payments are also recognition of the fact that regionalism can be as important between provinces as within them.

But this kind of regionalism is a rather limited problem confined to the

prairies and the Atlantic provinces. British Columbia, for example, is so big in itself as to constitute a whole region. And portions of other big provinces, such as the Western edge of Ontario, fall more logically into adjacent regions. Thus, the problem of our boundary bungle is most acute on the lowest level.

This is true even for the region which felt obliged to create the much-touted — but largely academic — Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. One "resources for tomorrow" delegate (a civil servant who cannot be named) put it this way:

"The planning bungle in the Maritimes is the same as anywhere else — the reason why they are in the economic dumps is that the Maritimes economy is too diffuse. They need to concentrate their human and technical resources in one or two centres on the trans-Canada transport network. This too calls for local area planning. We won't get anywhere until Canadian administrations wake up to the need for it."

Obviously, if power is to be placed in the hands of areas, such as a future Toronto-Hamilton Planning Board, some other government must give up that measure of power. It can only come from our out-dated provinces. The boldest thought in this field has come from Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal. Towards the end of the Duplessis regime he argued that the area around the Island of Montreal should be given the full powers of a province.

If the great population centres — and it is important to re-emphasize that these are rural as well as urban — were raised to quasi-provincial status, we would be very close indeed to Sir John A. Macdonald's plan for a sensible Canada. The result, paradoxical though it may seem, would be an increase in the powers of Ottawa. Perhaps that is why, in this matter at least, John Diefenbaker is unwilling to follow his idol: a powerful Ottawa would be expected to solve great problems, not the least being unemployment. But governments in Canada would rather dissolve than solve — and the boundary bungle gives them a good excuse.

Science

by Brian Cahill

Hormones for Healthier Babies

ACCORDING TO the ancient Greeks the Milky Way was literally milky. It was formed, they said, by milk from the breasts of the goddess Hera when she undertook the formidable task of feeding the infant Hercules. The lusty infant latched on with such strength and greed, it seems, that he had to be forcibly removed and, in the process, a lot of milk was spread throughout the sky.

A painting by Tintoretto in the National Gallery in London illustrates this legend and, as has been pointed out by Dr. Robert H. Stewart of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., the painting is of interest to physiologists as well as art lovers. The painting intrigues the physiologists because it shows milk spurting from both breasts of the goddess — not only from the one from which young Hercules is being plucked.

This indicates that the ancients were aware, in a practical if not a theoretical way, of a fact that has only come to be appreciated in scientific circles in relatively recent years — the fact that process of milk "let-down" in humans is a bilateral hormonal reflex dependent upon much more than the mechanical effect of a suckling infant.

Dr. Stewart and other researchers are now engaged in elucidation of the very complicated hormonal changes that precede milk let-down. And they have come up with the interesting and valuable finding that a synthetic hormone called oxytocin, taken in the form of a nasal spray, will produce the let-down reflex in women who have difficulty in feeding new-born children.

This is important news not only for medical and biological scientists but for behavioral and social scientists also; and, of course, for women who would like to breast-feed their infants.

It is one of the paradoxes of this weird age that the more we have become preoccupied with the erotic aspects of the female breast the more useless that organ has become for its original function.

It is well known that down through

the ages rich and highly-bred women have been unwilling or unable to breast-feed their infants. Hence the wet-nurse of the days that are not so long ago in terms of human progress.

In regard to these high-born women there has always been doubt as to how much they were unwilling and how much unable to suckle their children. The general feeling among the upper classes themselves was that their women were too "delicate" — in the spiritual and physical sense — for the vulgar business of breast feeding.

Not everybody accepted this line; particularly when it began, in Victorian times and a little earlier, to be generally adopted by the upper-middle and middle classes.

Doctors of the "no-nonsense" school pointed to the fact, evident in many of the paintings of the nobility, that most women of the upper classes were better-fed and more buxom than the average peasant girl who had usually been hungry from childhood — often because her mother's milk went to feed the voracious child of some "delicate" aristocrat. These doctors and other like-minded people contended that the wet-nurse was a selfish luxury for which the average upper-class lady had no real need.

We are now beginning to get some facts about the physiology of breast-feeding which bear on this controversy. And the facts, surprisingly perhaps,

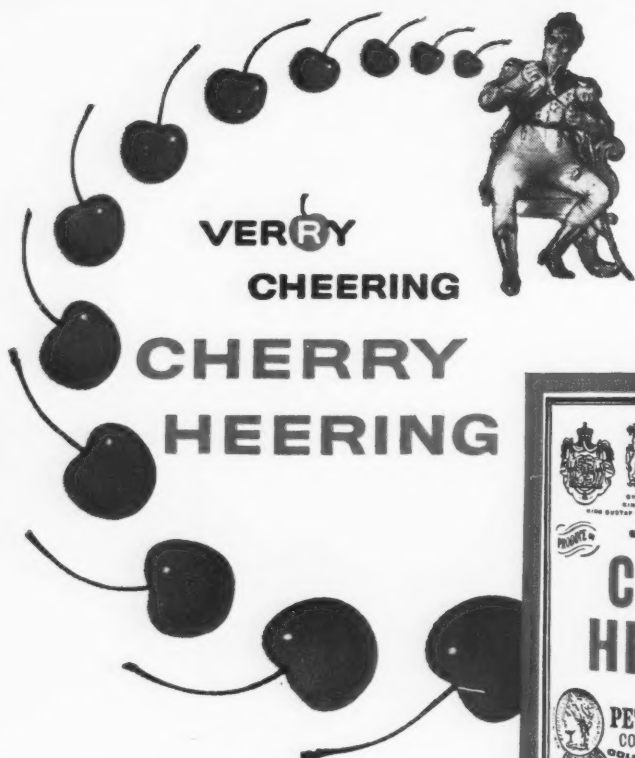


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tend to show that the aristocratic woman was often right when she said she literally had no milk for her infant — although the reasons were not ones she would acknowledge or appreciate.

In the past half-century or so the rubber-nippled bottle filled with a "formula" based on cow's milk has largely replaced the old wet-nurse. And increasing numbers of women of *all classes* have elected to feed their children in this manner. The reasons for this decision are often shallow and selfish. But, to be fair, the reasons are also often valid from an economic point of view and in the light of generally accepted social mores.

Also, in defence of most of the mothers of those of us who are between 25 and 50 today, it must be pointed out that their decision to bottle-feed was usually encouraged by doctors, nutritionists, nurses and hospitals; the doctors and nutritionists holding that the "formula" was often superior to the natural produce in nutritive value and the nurses and hospitals finding bottle-feeding much easier to fit into *their* routine.

There has, however, been a reaction in this matter in quite recent years. Many women who were themselves bottle-fed are determined that they will do it the natural way in their turn.

And in this they are being encouraged now by the doctors and nutritionists who have discovered, somewhat late in the day, that children are not calves; that, all things else being equal, a human mother's milk is the best "formula" for her infant and that both mother and child benefit emotionally from the breast-feeding experience.

A sorry aspect of this swing back towards breast-feeding is that it is now being discovered that an increasingly large number of women who want to suckle their infants are unable to do so. The infant, placed at the breast, does his part nobly. But the hormone-induced let-down reflex illustrated by Tintoretto is blocked somewhere along the line and no milk is forthcoming.

The result is often a feeling of frustration and guilt on the part of the mother who feels herself inadequate in her role. And, of course, in this psychiatrically-orientated age we do not have to go into detail about the destructive effects on a family of a frustrated and guilt-ridden wife and mother.

The causes of the blockage of the hormonal reflex are as complicated as the reflex itself. Emotional stress is certainly involved. It has long been known that stress and excitement inhibit lactation in the mammal. And the artificial society in which we live today inhibits the frank, easy, natural approach to child-bearing and child-feed

ing characteristic of less complicated and more primitive societies.

The upper-class women of a few generations ago also lived in an artificial society in which she, usually a strong, well-nourished, highly-sexed and healthy woman, was expected to act like a convent-bred virgin with a bad case of anemia. The resulting conflicts were quite sufficient, as today's physiologists are aware, to block the hormonal let-down reflex and make her unable to breast-feed a child whether she wanted to or not.

Today's young mother is beset with conflicts that are perhaps less obvious but certainly not less inhibiting to a natural, physiological reaction to the presence at her breast of a suckling child. Some doctors, just in case the males are preening themselves at this point, trace a great deal of her trouble back to inadequate males in her life.

They say that the increasing number of males who fail their women, sexually and otherwise, stir up doubts in the woman as to the role she is expected to play in society today. And when it comes down to the fundamentally female role of feeding a child, particularly perhaps a male child, this uncertainty blocks the production of the hormone oxytocin which is an essential part of the let-down process.

Some doctors will trace the cause even further back and will complete a vicious circle. They say that the male of today is inadequate because he was bottle-fed. They say that the male's essentially sterile preoccupation with the female breast today stems from lack of acquaintance with the breast as an infant.

He spends so much time looking at breasts or pictures of breasts and so much energy discussing their wonders that he has no time or energy left for seeking out the opposite sex in a way which will lay the foundation of marital happiness and the emotional well-being of the entire family.

There is probably some truth in the above. Certainly the fact that Dr. Stewart and his colleagues can produce the let-down reflex by means of synthetic oxytocin indicates that emotional blocking of the natural production of this hormone is an important factor in the inability of many modern women to breast-feed their babies.

And while we must, one supposes, be grateful to the medical scientists who have provided an artificial way of overcoming this blockage it must be wondered how much further are we going to travel along a road on which the problems produced by an artificial civilization are solved by artificial means, such as the rubber-nippled bottle, which in turn create new problems.

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Chess

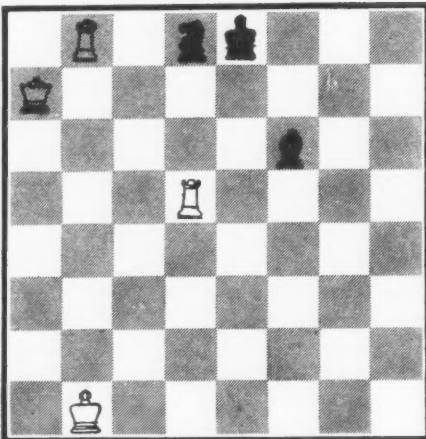
by D. M. LeDain

ALMOST AS SOON as the electric telegraph was finally perfected chess history was made when a game was successfully conducted between players situated in London and Portsmouth, 90 miles apart, on April 10, 1845. Howard Staunton and George Walker headed the groups. A draw was agreed after nine hours of play. 1.P-K4, P-K4; 2.B-QB4, B-QB4; 3.P-QB3, Q-Kt4; 4.Q-KB3, Q-Kt3; 5.P-Q3, Kt-QB3; 6.B-K3, B-Kt3; 7.BxB, R-PxB; 8.Kt-QR3, Kt-R2; 9.Q-Kt3, QxQ; 10.RPxQ, P-Q3; 11.P-KB4, Kt-R3; 12.Kt-KB3, P-KB3; 13.K-Q2, B-Kt5; 14.P-Q4, Castles(Q); 15.P-B5, P-Q4; 16.BxB, BxBP; 17.Kt-R4, B-Kt5; 18.Kt-B2, KR-K1; 19.QR-K1, Kt-B3; 20.BxKt, PxP; 21.K-B1, B-K3; 22.Kt-B3, B-Kt1; 23.P-QKt3, Kt-Kt5; 24.R-K2, P-KKt3; 25.Kt-K3, P-KR4; 26.KR-Q1, PxP; 27.KtxKt, P-Q6; 28.R-KB2, PxKt; 29.Kt-Q2, P-KB4; 30.PxP, PxP; 31.RxP, R-K6; 32.R-B2, P-QKt4; 33.Kt-B1, R-K7; 34.R-Q2, QR-K1; 35.Kt-R2,

R(7)-K6; 36.KtxP, RxP; 37.Kt-B6, R(1)-K6; 38.KtxB, RxKt; 39.R-KB3, R-Kt6; 40.R(2)-KB2, R-K7; 41.RxP, RxKtP; 42.RxR(K2), RxR; 43.R-Q2, R-K4. Drawn.

Solution of Problem No. 281 (Howard & Harley), Key, 1.QxBP.

Problem No. 282 by Dr. Z. Mach. White mates in two moves. (4 + 3)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

It's A SAD, SAD DAY when you realise suddenly that your friends are growing old. So Ann's reaction to her husband's remark was quite understandable. "Tom can't be that old," she said. "He's one year older than Susan, and they've been married only two years longer than us."

"Poor logic. You're a year younger than me, but that doesn't stop us aging all the time." Bill laughed. "I only brought it up because of an odd connection between us and them. If you add together the squares of Tom's and Susan's ages, you get the difference between the cubes of our two ages."

Ann smiled. "Well, I guess you're right," she told him. "Anyway, you know I'd never try to check it."

And he was right. So how old was Tom?

(164)

Answer on Page 54.

What Is the Matter?

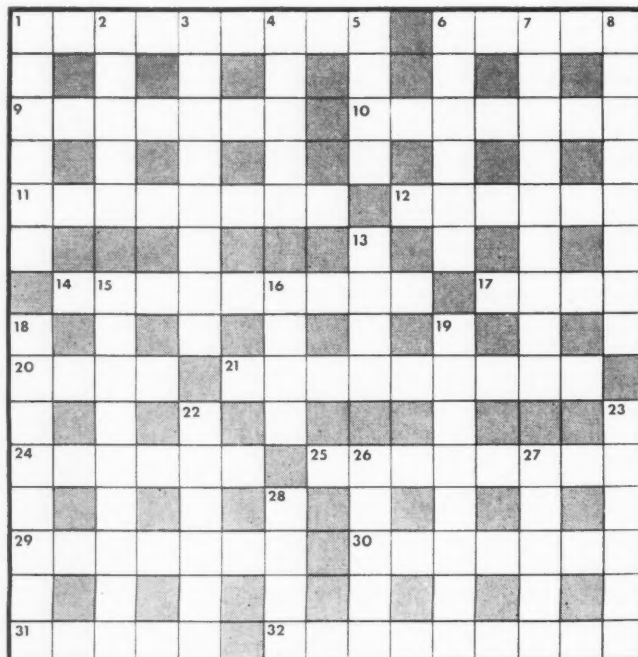
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

- 1 How the successful doctor might refer to his patient? (9)
- 6 Expletive when one gets the wind up? (5)
- 9 Made a hole in the parade ground, perhaps. (7)
- 10 Hold it! Change I cannot! (7)
- 11 It's fun, Gus, by the sound of it, as long as you don't eat the wrong variety. (8)
- 12 See 14 (6)
- 14 Showing stars who have been 12, is certainly not hiding them from view! (9)
- 17 Same, only different. (4)
- 20 Yet George was never 12 on the Kon-Tiki. (4)
- 21 What customs officers pay as an obligation? (4, 5)
- 24 This helps to make one face ticklish problems, however sour. (6)
- 25 Saucy song composed by friars, eh? (5, 3)
- 29 In painting I'm getting past with nothing. (7)
- 30 To recall a name is a change for one in this state. (7)
- 31 See 28
- 32 Kind of person sometimes met, yet surely can't be living. (9)

DOWN

- 1 Was she mad at me dropping a letter to Tussaud? (6)
- 2 When bitten off they could hardly be called 1A. (5)
- 3 Rice also provides them. (8)
- 4 Ballet, or ode to one? (5)
- 5 Those with jaundice have spots on them. (4)
- 6 A bad man banned it, we hear. (6)
- 7 It induces the call of the sirens. (5, 4)
- 8 Does the note fade, wavering, when one is? (4, 4)
- 13 This, and no other answer is needed here. (4)
- 15 For that break put the top back on. (6, 3)
- 16 Name it and you have it. (4)
- 18 Is such a one always on the make? (8)
- 19 Fish I catch for baby? (8)
- 22 President slow in coming around. (6)
- 23 Painful sounds may be expected when one's organs are upset. (6)
- 26 A name for the lass with nothing on at the 4. (5)
- 27 Stella is leading, although in the middle. (5)
- 28, 31 Mother only partly devoured? Sounds wholesome, as it were! (4-5)



Solution to last puzzle

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| ACROSS | 27 Evident | 8 Pardon |
| 1 Good fellowship | 29 Crimson | 9 Concise |
| 10 Open sea | 30 The livelong day | 13 Reeve |
| 11 Thinner | | 16 Prism |
| 12 Character | | 17 Stating |
| 14 Piano | DOWN | 19 Utilize |
| 15 Serif | 2 Open air | 20 Israeli |
| 16 Pleurisy | 3 Distaff | 21 Driving |
| 18 Fugitive | 4 Exalt | 22 Chelsea |
| 21 Ducat | 5 Lot | 23 Accept |
| 24 Crier | 6 Whimper | 26 Sacco |
| 25 Misdirect | 7 Hangars | 28 Toe (531) |

Books

by Hilda Kirkwood



Ethel Wilson: Undeluded humor.

THE APPEARANCE of Mrs. Golightly and *Other Stories* by Ethel Wilson of Vancouver is an event we have anticipated with pleasure. Before the publication of her first novel *Hetty Dorval* in 1947 Mrs. Wilson was already known to the discerning seekers of short stories.

Since then she has published, in addition to two other novels, *The Innocent Traveller*, family sketches centred on the irrepressible Aunt Topaz and *The Equations of Love*, two long stories or novellas in which we made the acquaintance of Myrt and Mort Johnson. Who has ever been able to forget them? In this book Mrs. Wilson's undeluded humor and unclouded vision were fully evident and she is again at her best in at least the three main stories of this collection.

When Peter De Vries gives us a cocktail party he scatters a number of Mort Sahls throughout the company and lights his verbal firecrackers under us rather deliberately. Not so Mrs. Wilson. We attend two or three parties with her in the course of these stories or rather in the company of her alter egos Mrs. Golightly and Mrs. Gormley, but she seems to drop her fey creatures among the frenetics almost casually. Perhaps that is why they are so much fun.

This is Mrs. Gormley in a story called "A Drink With Adolphus" which first appeared in *Tamarack Review*.

"Parmee parmee," said a maid with a tray, pushing between them.

"What does she mean — 'parmee'?" asked Mr. Leaper.

"I think she means 'pardon me,'" said Mrs. Gormley. "You were saying when you were in Spain?"

"We had too many eggs."

"I thought so too," she said, "but" (warmly) "there are compensations — what about the El Grecos?"

"We never had any of those," said Mr. Leaper gloomily. "Of that I am sure, as I noted down our meals very carefully in my diary."

Does this not bring Vancouver closer to Rosedale than to De Vries' Connecticut?

There is a pervasive sort of humor implicit in Mrs. Wilson's attitude which one might call a charitable sense of the ridiculous. We are all a little foolish now and then she seems to say, but in our better moments most of us are redeemable.

In the above story Mrs. Gormley is travelling across Vancouver. "Please stop" said Mrs. Gormley to the taximan, "and I'll have ten cents worth of view."

This view which Mrs. Gormley is buying at ten cents a pause is very much a part of these stories. A strong sense of place is evident in all that Mrs. Wilson writes and except for brief and rather self-conscious side trips into the interior of British Columbia where she is sometimes defeated by the indescribably beautiful, the place is usually the area around Vancouver and the more settled parts of Vancouver Island.

This stretch of the Pacific coast casts a sea spell on writers and painters alike and they seem to respond with all the poetry that is in them. Mrs. Wilson is no exception to this and as her characters live and move in the reflection from the sea which bathes man and mountain alike they take from their locale, so deeply felt, an added dimension of interest.

In the title story "Mrs. Golightly and the First Convention" we have a delightful satire on the behavior of other-

wise more-or-less-normal North Americans when seized by the spirit of togetherness, and in their midst is timid sensitive Mrs. Golightly, ashamed of her unworldliness and feeling that it is she who is out of step. Her blundering good will toward the shallow-minded is delicately and humorously endearing. A very feminine story and a good one.

Mrs. Wilson is a realist with a difference. That is, she draws her characters from the outside even when she toys with the occult and the half-understood phenomena of feeling, but she is thoroughly grounded in a kind of Anglo-Saxon common sense and her flights of fancy are apt to be abruptly halted by this. So, although she tries to frighten us with her ghost stories as in "Mr. Sleepwalker", her humor gets the upper hand and ghosts flee at the sound of laughter. In "Haply the Soul of my Grandmother" where the nonsense husband appears to be the victim of the unknown forces she comes closer to success with the occult theme.

Mrs. Wilson's clear-eyed tolerance seldom degenerates into sentimentality but it does sometimes lead her astray artistically, as in "Fog" and "Beware the Jabberwock" where the voice of the writer becomes too audible. She is concerned here to explain her characters fully rather as if she didn't trust them to explain themselves in action.

"Fog" is a grey, heart-rending study of the boredom and helplessness of extreme old age, where death and the intruding stranger are identified in one of the writer's recurring symbols. "Beware the Jabberwock" is on the theme of human bondage and the pitiful dependence of a childless woman on her husband.

Set down among this variety of stories and sketches there is an anomalous little essay for which one cannot but be grateful although it may seem out of place. It is probably the most graceful and moving tribute one is likely to come upon to the two people who



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ment is not worthy of so large-hearted
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The final story of the collection is
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across English Bay. Although we are as
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Mrs. Golightly and other stories, by
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Terra Incognita

FOR OVER A QUARTER of a century Dr.
J. E. Rhine has been exploring the field
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Meanwhile, his wife and collabor-
ator, Dr. Louisa Rhine, has been car-
rying on extra-laboratory research in
the areas of telepathy, clairvoyance,
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Channels of the Mind*, by Dr. Louisa
Rhine, is an attempt to relate these
more loosely observed phenomena to
the carefully checked experiments with
cards and dice conducted in the Para-
psychology department at Duke.

As a result of the wide publicizing
of the Duke experiments, thousands of
people have written to the Rhines, relat-
ing their own experiences with Extra-
sensory Perception. While recognizing
that proof could never be fully estab-
lished through these accounts (of tele-
pathy, clairvoyance, evidence of sur-
vival, dislocations of time and space),
the author examines the problem of
how these phenomena occur, making a
survey "as widely representative as pos-
sible over all that goes on in the area
of the human mind."

Skeptics will reject out of hand both
the many accounts contained in *Hidden
Channels of the Mind* and the theories
that the author has constructed through
her investigations. Some, who believe
that the Rhine Extrasensory experi-
ments have already inserted a ghostly,
disturbing foot in a door that dog-

matic science would prefer to keep shut, will find both documentation and theory absorbing reading.

Most people however will be left feeling that with all these tentative explorations, the mysterious area of the human mind is still almost entirely terra incognita. M.L.R.

Hidden Channels of the Mind, by Louisa E. Rhine—McLeod—\$5.75.

Writing on the Wall

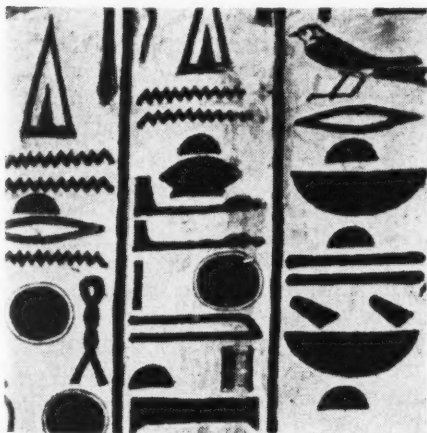
THERE IS SOMETHING intrinsically fascinating about the decipherment of ancient scripts. It is perhaps the same kind of fascination as that exercised by crossword puzzles at a lower intellectual level.

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Doblhofer states in his foreword that this book is intended for laymen and that he has "taken the greatest pains to see that there is nothing in this work to offend the specialist critics." Since the process of decipherment, unlike the solution of crossword puzzles, is a slow, laborious and technically complicated one ranging over a period of years, these two aims are more or less mutually exclusive.

In this dilemma the specialist critics have been favored with the result that, in spite of the author's obvious enthusiasm for his subject, the painstaking thoroughness and academic precision of the book make heavy reading for the layman. R.T.C.W.

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Films

by Mary Lowrey Ross

No Better Than They Should Be

PICKING MY WAY among the scattered morals that strew the screen these days, I came on *Ada* and *Come September*, both films about girls who are no better than they should be, but who manage in the end to come off a lot better—at any rate a lot better off—than they had any reason to expect.

In *Ada* the heroine is a Southern girl of uncertain morals but positive ideas who winds up in the Governor's mansion dictating reform measures to the state. The heroine of *Come September*, an accommodating rather than a professional type, is the small-time mistress of the wealthy owner of an elegant villa on the Italian Riviera and she ends up as undisputed mistress of the villa.

Of the two, *Ada* is much the livelier entertainment, partly because it deals with the rough and tumble of American politics, but largely because the politics themselves are largely dominated by that resourceful British actor, Wilfred Hyde White.

The story has to do with a high-minded tramp (Susan Hayward) who entertains the Governorship candidate (Dean Martin) on the eve of election and marries him shortly after breakfast. He is a barefoot boy in politics, but urged on by his bride he begins tampering with the party machine and ends up, badly mangled, in the county hospital.

Ada then takes over as acting governor and is soon handling state politicians as briskly as though she were deal-

ing with a houseful of unruly call-girls. It is a fine flashy role for Susan Hayward and while she makes the most of it the chief interest still lies in the remarkable performance of Wilfred Hyde White, the party boss, who handles everything from fund-distribution to political assassinations.

With no noticeable sacrifice of either accent or approach, which are those of a mellifluous English bishop, actor White has contrived to turn himself into something as native and venomous as an American rattle-snake. As long



"Ada": Dean and Susan.

as he is on hand the picture is charged with menace, and when Ada defeats him in the end, as she was bound to do, it is a matter for real regret to watch him clap his fifty-dollar hat on his head and allow himself to be wheeled out of the picture.

Unfortunately there are no remarkable performances to lighten *Come September*, a comedy whose central joke is the difficulties the unmarried encounter in getting into bed with each other. As the chief victims of these frustrations, Gina Lollobrigida is immensely animated without being amusing, while Rock Hudson works stolidly at the prolonged joke on the man who can see a joke on himself.

There is a tittering musical score that adds to the merriment like the nudge of an elbow, and the screen writers have provided a running supply of gags, all having to do with the frustrations and opportunities of sex. Everyone seems to have worked hard on the production and any amount of



"Come September": Rock and Gina.



"The Bridge": Unformed faces.

comedy buttressing has gone into it but the final result is solid rather than airy.

However, the Italian scenery is lovely to look at and so is Gina Lollobrigida in the rare moments when she stops batting her extraordinary eyes and just settles down to enjoy the luxury of the film's setting. The cast includes Walter Slezak, Brenda de Bazié and a host of eager young newcomers, all doing their very best.

The Bridge, a heartshaking German film, recreates one of the final convulsions of the Third Reich that preceded its collapse, when sixteen-year-old boys were hastily thrown into the front line to defend what remained of the Fatherland. Here seven schoolboys are assigned to guard a bridge under the supervision of an older sergeant who has been ordered to see that the boys are safeguarded before the bridge is demolished.

But in the nightmare confusion that accompanies the approach of American tanks all orders go wrong and the boys are left to their fate. Too young to be heroes and too fiercely indoctrinated to desert, the boys remain to slaughter and be slaughtered in an hysteria that leaves them incapable of distinguishing between enemy and friend.

With all their grimness few war-pictures have had the power to impress themselves on the imagination as indelibly as this one does. The childish, unformed faces under the steel helmets, the monstrous shapes of approaching tanks as seen through the eyes of a sixteen-year-old boy, the mindless assault on innocence, the viciousness of innocence under attack—these are what *The Bridge* reveals in terms as pitiless as its material.

With great subtlety and persuasiveness, Director Bernard Wicki has provided a moving vignette of each of the seven youthful victims, and their successive deaths—only one survives—bring, each in turn, a sense of intimate desolation at a world betrayed to no purpose. It is a film no one should miss, and probably one that most people would be happier to forget.



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Business Hears Some Unpleasant Facts

by R. M. Baiden

CANADA, SAID E. P. TAYLOR, is no longer the land of promise. To baffled delegates to the 32nd annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, this was indeed the ultimate heresy: the biggest of Canada's big businessmen was saying that free enterprise was failing Canada.

Indeed, the failure of free enterprise—stated less bluntly—lay at the heart of this year's meeting. Officially, the theme for the three days of addresses and meetings in Halifax early this month was "Prescription for Prosperity." Unofficially, it was belated recognition that Canada was falling behind most of the rest of the industrialized world. Coupled with this recognition was a growing awareness that long-range economic planning had paid off for other countries. To a group dedicated to keeping government out of business, this was a bitter pill indeed.

It is doubtful if there is another businessman in Canada who could say what Taylor said to the Chamber of Commerce. Consider his main points:

- Economic integration with the U.S. is out of the question;
- Work toward selective free trade with the U.S. and cultivate energetically the European Common Market and the emergent Asian countries;
- If necessary, institute selective controls to ensure the best use of our resources;
- Establishment of a new ministry of economic affairs to co-ordinate government economic policies;
- Encourage expenditures on industrial research and development ("we are laggards in this field");
- Create a climate "in which businessmen will work harder and accept more risks";

● Institute longer-range planning of Canada's economic affairs. ("Canadians have seen too much in recent years of expediency and opportunism.")

In his program to restore Canada's economic growth, Taylor used two significant expressions. The first was *planned co-operation*, the second, *project planning*. The first he used in describing the dramatic successes of the French and West German economies. The second he suggested as a name for the type of government-industry-labor co-operation he thinks Canada needs.

Obviously, Taylor knew his audience well: any suggestion that he was in any way talking about a planned economy would instantly clear the hall. To talk of "planned co-operation" for Canada would certainly be too frightening a concept to go down with so ultra-conservative a group as the Chamber of Commerce. But "project planning" could frighten no one. Still, inside the sugary circumlocution lay the bitter pill.

Before Taylor's bombshell, there had been another shock for the annual meeting—although in this case relatively few of the delegates appeared to realize it at the time. In a quiet, straight-forward diagnosis of Canada's economic difficulties, Dr. John J. Deutsch, vice-principal of Queen's University, predicted economic annihilation for a sizeable number of his listeners. He told them, in effect, that they were making the wrong product, for the wrong reasons in the wrong place and that if Canada were to survive, they must either change or die out.

Overall, Deutsch diagnosed Canada's principal problem as the difficulty of adjusting to change.

In export trade, for example, we face the developing problem of being cut from the British trading bloc with all its historic associations and preferences. We must now find a way to penetrate much further the new European Common Market and the U.S. market. Deutsch pointed out that Canada may very well find herself the only one of the half dozen or so large industrial trading nations which is not part of a trading area or which does not have a huge internal market of its own.

The answer, in Deutsch's view does

The Chamber's Stand on B.C. Power

THE FURORE swirling around Premier W. A. C. Bennett's takeover of B.C. Electric Co. Ltd. blew in, like the unbidden guest, on the 32nd annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. While superficially a simple question of "free enterprise versus socialism", the implications of siding with big power corporations, especially now, were not lost upon the old hands of the Chamber.

Early moves to have the takeover made the subject of a Chamber Policy Declaration were turned aside, largely on the grounds that the expropriation was a provincial affair and Policy Declarations must be national in scope. Yet, this was a matter on which emotion ran high: "We must stand up and be counted for what we are", said one voting delegate. "If we believe in the free enterprise system, this is our chance to say so."

It was this final buildup of sentiment that forced the Chamber to commit itself. In heated debate the final afternoon of the meeting, the national policy committee referred to the national Board of Directors, a resolution which resulted in this

statement as the final official act of the 32nd meeting.

"The Canadian Chamber of Commerce opposes the exercise of power either by government or its delegates without proper safeguards of the liberty of the individual and the freedom of Canadian institutions. The right of the citizen to appeal to the courts is a fundamental concept of democracy.

"The newly elected national Board of Directors unanimously deplores the action of the Government of British Columbia in expropriating a privately owned public utility without assurance that the public interest would thereby be better served and without proper safeguards for the savings of thousands of individuals involved, such as neutral valuation, arbitration, and appeal to the courts.

"Such action by any responsible government body can seriously jeopardize the confidence of the investor in Canadian industry, and the attraction of risk capital that is indispensable to maintain a growing and prosperous nation."

not lie "in retreat to some new form of economic isolationism."

"Inside a protective shell, the Canadian market is much too small a basis for a satisfactory rate of economic growth. Such a withdrawal would fly in the face of one of the most striking changes in the present-day world — namely the growing importance of large scales of output for efficiency and progress. . . ."

Closer to home, Deutsch said that economic stagnation is an immediate consequence of our failure to grasp the opportunities and solve the difficulties. It was here that Deutsch pointed his remarks directly to his Chamber of Commerce audience.

"Shifts in consumer demands, the development of new products and substitutes, and a host of technical changes cause the appearance of declining industries. Today, we have a considerable number of such industries in Canada.

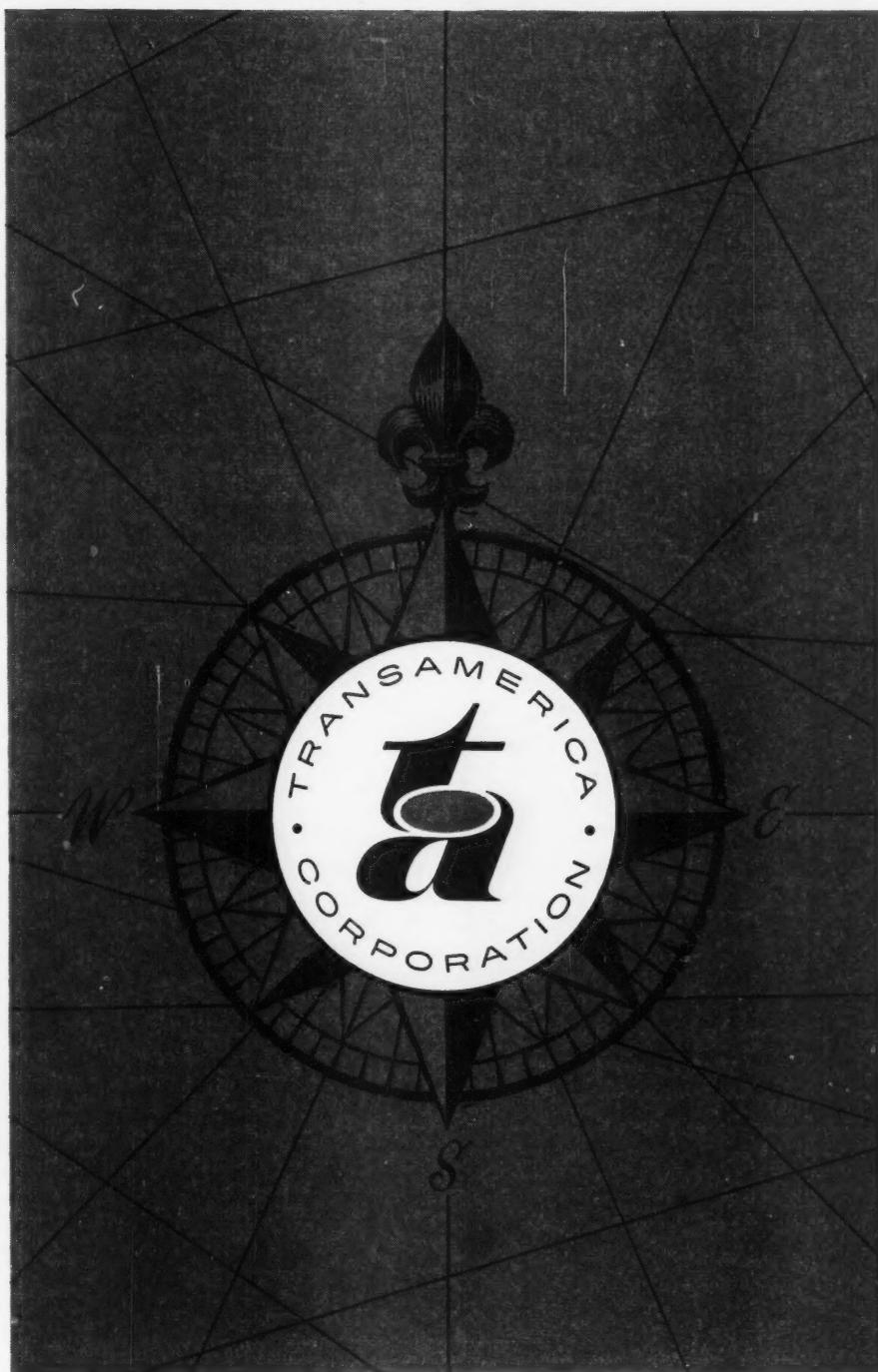
"There is little future in trying to sell abroad the old-line standard consumer goods which can be produced much more cheaply in low-wage countries. The statistics of world trade indicate that there is a rapidly expanding market for capital and consumer goods which are based upon advanced technology and skill. . . . Our commercial policies should operate to encourage this development and not the production of driblets and drabs which cannot compete, either at home or abroad, with the production of the industrial giants."

Implicit in the remarks of both Taylor and Deutsch was stinging criticism of Canadian businessmen. Taylor was telling them that they had better get rid of some of their musty notions about the roles of business and government. Deutsch was telling them that they couldn't see change when it was thrust upon them, that they lacked flexibility and had no business trying to protect markets for goods which they could not produce competitively.

As if that weren't enough, Deutsch dismissed, almost out of hand, business' main rallying cry of recent years: the bogey of "tight money".

"As far as Canada is concerned, I am impressed with the view that our economic ills cannot be solved by short-run monetary and fiscal expedients alone. In order to achieve and sustain a higher and adequate rate of economic growth we have to grapple urgently and imaginatively with longer-run and more deep-seated problems which confront us."

Concern about Canada's failure to maintain an adequate rate of economic growth was, however, only part of the Chamber's program of study and discussion. Tied directly to this failure



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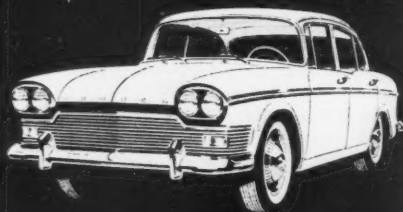


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was the realization of a growing tarnish on the image of free enterprise.

The Chamber's response — and a response, it would seem, almost of desperation — was to switch the emphasis from "enterprise" to "free". It was as if the Chamber were saying: "Well, it's true that free enterprise hasn't delivered the goods in Canada the last few years, but after all we're *free* and that's the main thing."

This was the theme that was pounded home in public declarations, private talks and press conferences. It will undoubtedly be a major part of the Chamber's program this year. Delegates were urged to speak out on behalf of free enterprise on every possible occasion; booklets have been prepared to instruct children in the advantages of free enterprise and members exhorted in a Policy Declaration to "take steps to combat communism by one or more of the following methods:

- "Urging local and provincial school authorities to emphasize the teaching of freedom and enterprise in the schools;
- "Enlisting the aid of radio, television, newspapers and motion pictures in selling our way of life;
- "Encouraging local speakers to explain and propound freedom of enterprise;
- "Encouraging their members to impress upon their employees the advantages and benefits of the free enterprise system."

Well, it would be difficult to conceive a more inept way to meet the challenge to "our way of life" than this. It is difficult to imagine that unemployed Canadians will be impressed with "the advantages and benefits of the free enterprise system". It is almost as difficult to believe that Canadians generally will give enthusiastic support to a "way of life" which is steadily losing its ability to sustain itself. Business in Canada need meet only one test for most Canadians: it must be profitable and the profits must serve the public good.

While it is true that the shortcomings of the Chamber of Commerce stood out particularly strongly at this year's meeting, it must be remembered that this is the first year in quite a long time that the Chamber has felt itself to be on the defensive. And to the credit of the Chamber, when it realized that there was something seriously wrong with the Canadian economy, it did set about working on the problem.

But perhaps one last observation is in order. Canada began her slow downward drift into economic recession in 1956. In October, 1961, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce set about trying to see what the trouble was all about.

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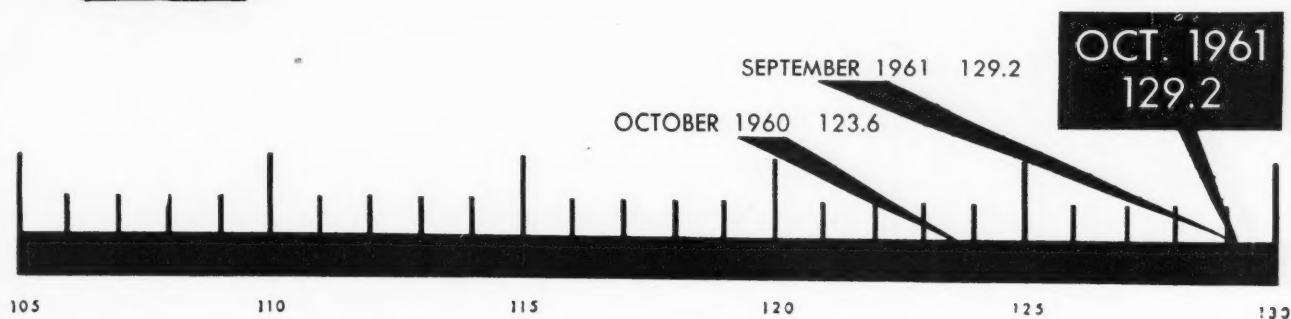
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Business Index for October



Indicator Table	Unit	Latest Month	Previous Month	Year Ago
Index of Industrial Production SA	1949 = 100	172.0	172.8	164.0
Index of Manufacturing Production SA	1949 = 100	152.8	152.8	145.7
Retail Trade SA	\$ millions	1,384	1,388	1,353
Total Labor Income SA	\$ millions	1,611	1,607	1,543
Consumer Price Index	1949 = 100	129.1	129.1	128.4
Wholesale Price Index of Industrial Raw Materials	1935-39 = 100	248.9	247.1	241.0
Manufacturers' Inventories Owned SA	\$ millions	4,234	4,227	4,284
Unfilled Orders in Manufacturing SA	\$ millions	1,932	1,971	2,047
Manufacturers' Shipments SA	\$ millions	2,034	1,873	1,931
Steel Ingot Production	'000 tons	567	531	425
Cheques Cashied, 51 centers	\$ millions	24,107	26,861	22,508
Housing Starts in Municipalities of 5,000 or over—SA at annual rates	'000	93.1	82.5	64.1
Hours Worked in Manufacturing SA	per week	41.1	40.5	40.3
Index of Common Stock Prices	1935-39 = 100	321.6	325.1	248.9
Exports, merchandise	\$ millions	530	512	465
Imports, merchandise	\$ millions	466	499	424

SA = seasonally adjusted figures.

Most of latest month figures are preliminary ones.

*Latest available week, and like week, one month previous.

IF CANADIANS became big-headed about the fact that a month ago we were recording some new highs, then the latest economic figures will reduce the swelling. They show that there is no fast boom in sight. The index for this month is exactly the same as that for last month.

If you look at the industrial production figures (seasonally adjusted) you will see that the index is slightly below the peak hit a month ago. Happily, there was no drop in the manufacturing sector; producers of durable goods even gained slightly. The drop in the overall index was caused by a falling away in mining and oil production. Uranium output is down and there is little hope for any quick upturn. Asbestos and crude oil were also down in production but here changes are in order.

During these months, if you have been watching price figures, you have noticed wholesale prices going up. The latest wholesale index, based on 1935-39=100, was 235.3 when for most of this year it

just edged above the 231 level. Last year it averaged 230.6 and was exactly the same in 1959.

The increase of a few points came suddenly last July. The wholesale price index of industrial raw materials had a 240.4 average in 1960 and 240.2 in 1959. It was around that same mark most of this year but, come July, headed up to 247.7. You can probably blame all of this upgrading on dollar changes.

Will consumer prices follow? Traditionally they are supposed to trail wholesale prices by several months but tradition wasn't followed a few years back when consumer prices moved up with no previous fillip from wholesale prices.

The latest release of Gross National Product figures shows that the current improvement began during the second quarter of this year. The GNP total for that period, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, was \$36.3 billion, some two per cent ahead of the first quarter. Corporation profits, before taxes and sending of divi-

dends abroad, were 13 per cent greater than those of the previous quarter.

However, there was no new record set by any means. Comparing seasonally adjusted figures, profits were at the level of the third quarter of 1960, better than those of the second and fourth quarters, but not up to the level of the first quarter of that year or, indeed, of any quarter of 1959.

The figures which show Gross National Product growth in the second quarter of this year back up the improvement in the economy we have been talking about for several months now but, it should be noted, the latest figure is not above the level reached in the final quarter of 1960.

There is little doubt that this figure will be breached in the third quarter of this year and that there will be an even stronger thrust ahead recorded in the tag end quarter of 1961. These facts we will not have until next spring.

—by Maurice Hecht

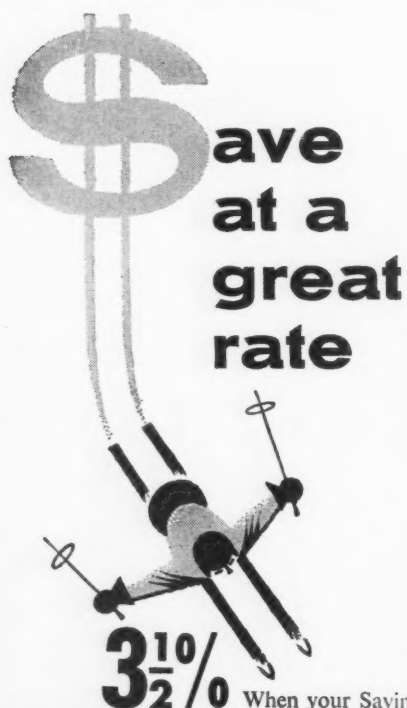
(Saturday Night's Business Index is a compilation of statistical factors bearing, generally, on Canada's gross national product. It is designed to reflect pace of economic activity. The base 100 is drawn from 1955 data).

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Profit prospects are brightening rapidly. And because the company operates what essentially is a simple business, it's fairly easy to follow the prospects.

As you know, Trans Mountain carries crude oil from Edmonton to Vancouver and down into the northwestern United States. Cost levels tend to be fairly stable since automation is used extensively. But, once the amount of oil passing through the line passes break-even point, earnings can jump strongly. Conversely, if the amount moved is dropping, costs stay up.

In the case of Trans Mountain, there have been estimates that 80,000 barrels daily is break-even. This year throughput has been considerably higher than last year when Trans Mountain earned 35 cents a share. The latest figures show a September throughput of almost 191,000 barrels daily, sharply higher from 122,000 in the same month last year.

Major reason for this increase reflects the implementation of the Canadian government's oil policy aimed at increasing exports into the United States. The big oil companies have been working things out so that more Canadian crude goes to the U.S.

While the immediate outlook for Trans Mountain is higher profits, there are some factors which should be considered as clouding the future. Basically, Trans Mountain depends on the U.S. market if it is going to make any big money.

The vagaries of U.S. politics and opinions thus becomes question mark number one. As sales of Canadian crude into the U.S. increase there is growing pressure from U.S. domestic producers to force the U.S. government to change its "continental concept" towards oil. So far it doesn't look like the U.S. government will do anything to limit imports of Canadian crude, but this is something to watch out for.

Another murky cloud on Trans Mountain's outlook is an effort by the British Columbia government to force refineries in B.C. to use B.C. crude oil. Such oil would be brought down from

northeastern B.C. into the Trans Mountain line for movement to Vancouver. The catch is that Trans Mountain would then miss out on some of its transportation from Edmonton.

But no one can tell what, if any effect, this new B.C. pipeline will have. Trans Mountain's president said that there are a lot of factors that have to be examined.

From a stock market standpoint, it's likely that any potential interest in Trans Mountain would be hampered by the fact that it is a western business which can be affected by the whims of a provincial government that has already upset investors everywhere with its takeover of private power facilities.

Merger Warrants

How come West Canadian Oil & Gas and Canadian Delhi cancelled the West Canadian warrants when they decided to merge? The warrants run to 1968.—P.S., Vancouver.

This little fuss is all over. A second look has been taken at the merger deal and plans have been changed to allow for a continuation of the warrants.

This is how the situation now stands. The merger is on the basis of one share of Canadian Delhi for every 3¾ shares of West Canadian. The same basis is being applied to the West Canadian warrants which are to be exchanged for Canadian Delhi warrants.

Working out the arithmetic, the new warrants will provide for purchase of Canadian Delhi shares at \$9.35 a share until July 15, 1962; at \$11.25 a share to July 15, 1964; \$13.10 a share for the next two years; and \$15 a share for the final two years to July 15, 1968.

A. V. Roe Canada

What is the capital structure of A.V. Roe Canada and wherein lies the control?—R.D.A., Hamilton.

Authorized capitalization consists of \$25 million of \$100 par 5¾% cumulative convertible, redeemable preferred stock and 10 million common shares. There is outstanding \$14 million of preferred and 8,112,441 common shares.

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United Kingdom holds a majority of the outstanding shares but there is no information on exactly what numbers. A Hawker Siddeley subsidiary, Racair Ltd., took up 200,000 of the original issue of 240,000 of the convertible preferred shares and later converted 100,000 of these shares into 500,000 common shares.

The original public issue of common stock totalled only 500,000 shares. Stock was also issued to the public in exchange for shares and bonds of Dominion Steel and Coal.

No matter how you slice it, A. V. Roe is a part of the Hawker Siddeley group which is a principal world aircraft manufacturer.

Bonwitha Mining

Are there any prospects in Bonwitha Mining?—W.L., Whitbourne, Nfld.

That's about all. When last heard from, Bonwitha had raised some money and was poking at a gold property north of Kirkland Lake. Our check of the over-the-counter market indicates you can buy plenty of stock at 52 cents likely from promotional interests but you don't have too much hope of selling any since there aren't any bids.

Price-Switching

It has been suggested that I sell my shares in Consolidated Mining & Smelting and switch into Canadian Pacific Railway common. Will takeover of West Kootenay Power affect Smelters? Qualicum Beach, B.C.

Undoubtedly your broker knows your financial circumstances fairly thoroughly and would therefore be better equipped to advise you personally.

Our comment would have to be taken in the broadest and most general fashion. As a matter of basic investment policy and practice, this business of "switching" isn't appealing for the individual.

An investment should be made after careful study of all the facts, should be based on the needs of the individual. Until the facts and/or needs change, why change the investment decision?

Yet, it is common practice to suggest switches from Smelters into CPR or CPR into Smelters, Consolidated Paper into International and vice-versa, Distillers into Walkers and back again. The reasoning generally behind such suggestions hinges solely on stock price—the idea that a particular issue will "catch up" to its near twin, or parent, or what have you.

If such reasoning is the case, the investor then becomes a chart trader



**First Canadian
Coppers...**



**From earliest
times copper
was consid-
ered a most
durable cur-**

rency metal. Six-denier coins such as these were the first copper pieces known in Canada; although dated 1717, they were first issued in 1721 by order of Louis XV of France. Collectors today may value these coppers as high as \$450.

Canada's First Real Money

Canada's first real money, in the form of bank notes, was issued by the Bank of Montreal—Canada's first bank—when it opened its doors for business on November 3, 1817. With the passing of the Currency Act in 1841, B of M coins became recognized legal tender of Canada.



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PIMM'S N°5 CUP

LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending November 30, 1961, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares	60 cents
Cumulative Redeemable per share	
Class "A" Shares	4 1/16 cents
per share	
Class "B" Shares	4 1/16 cents
per share	

The dividend will be payable December 1, 1961, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 8th day of November, 1961. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, September 25, 1961.

CASSIAR ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of ten cents (10c) per share plus an extra dividend of five cents (5c) per share has been declared payable in Canadian Funds on October 31, 1961 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1961.

By Order of the Board,

C. R. Elliott,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario
October 2, 1961.

going strictly on the history of stock prices. Many people like to do this, and often are quite successful.

The CPR-Smelters relationship is, of course, based on the fact that CPR is the parent company of Smelters. The thinking goes something like this. If Smelters is having trouble with its mining and fertilizing business, run for cover in the much wider-diversified CPR until the storm blows over. If the base metal business picks up, run into Smelters because there will be a delay until the improvement in Smelters profits is reflected by CPR.

Again what follows is only a broad personal view. If an investor thinks the railroad business is going to do well, buy the railroad stock. If he thinks the mining business is going to do well, buy the mining stock. The short-term juggling in stock market prices is for the short-term trader. The investor should concentrate on the long-range basic business patterns which, ultimately, rule stock market values. That's what the better large-scale institutional investors do.

As for West Kootenay takeover question, there shouldn't be any significant effect. Smelters is, basically, a mining company. Far more important to the company is the price of zinc or lead.

Cowichan Copper

Why is there so little interest shown in the operations of Cowichan Copper when other copper stocks in British Columbia are active?—J.L.J., Vancouver.

Give one good reason why any particular interest should be shown in Cowichan shares. Essentially its planned operations are small and it remains to be seen how much money the company can make. Cowichan is bringing into production a property leased from Consolidated Mining & Smelting, will ship copper concentrates to Japan.

The question that arises is, why doesn't Smelters run the property itself? A possible conclusion is that the operation is on too small a scale for Smelters but there aren't many companies that would turn down a chance to make a good profit.

The excitement in western Canada over B.C. copper properties stems from efforts of Japan industry to acquire raw material sources. In the case of Cowichan, the Japanese are supplying the money to get into production.

But, as many stock market addicts know, profit possibilities don't necessarily influence the short-run price of a mining stock. Certainly, Cowichan would seem to be more realistic in its

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending November 30, 1961, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference	
Shares, Cumulative	37½ cents
Redeemable, Series "A"	per share
Second Preference	59 cents
Shares	per share
Common Shares	59 cents

The dividend will be payable December 1, 1961, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 8th day of November, 1961. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, September 25, 1961.



THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 201

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 201 of sixty cents (60c) per share for the quarter ending September 30, 1961, has been declared upon the shares of the Company, payable Wednesday, November 1, 1961, to shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, October 6, 1961.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. CHICK,

Hamilton, Ont.,
Secretary,
September 29, 1961.

**SATURDAY
NIGHT
WAS
QUOTED
1320
TIMES
DURING
1960
BY
LEADING
NEWSPAPERS
ACROSS
CANADA**

efforts to run a mining business than some of the companies whose shares have "boomed".

The needs of the Japanese generated a lot of hot air that has probably over-inflated the value of many a B.C. copper property (and for that matter some of eastern Canada's more speculative bets). The inflation has been helped by astute financial and promotional sponsorship. It could be that Cowichan's only difficulty from a stock market standpoint would turn out to be a lack of promotional activity.

In any case, this type of stock market buying is highly risky and people interested in such mining bets should realize the risks. There's nothing wrong with taking a gamble, but try to calculate some reasonably realistic odds.

Wallpaper

Could you please tell me if these stock certificates are worth anything?—Davidson Consolidated, Porcupine Davidson Gold Mines, preferred and common.—J.W., Port Credit.

Not a penny. Porcupine Davidson was formed to develop Davidson Consolidated property, gave back the property and disappeared. Davidson Consolidated hasn't been heard from in years. One way of making sure about the fate of these old dogs is to contact the companies' branch office where the firm was incorporated.

In Brief

What is the strength and potential of Signal Chibougamau Mines?—M.K., Sherbrooke.

It's flashing a red light to any investor. We asked for a market quotation from over-the-counter traders. The answer: no bid, offered at 12 cents. In other words, somebody will sell you shares but you can't get anybody to buy them right now.

Is there a chance of Imperial Oil giving rights or splitting its stock in the near future?—M.E.W., Hamilton.

If there is, it's a cinch nobody knows right now. Such vital corporate decisions rarely leak out. Why should Imperial issue rights? It doesn't need the money. As for a split, the last time Imperial did this was in 1929 when the stock was trading around \$120. Recently, price was around \$47.

What are prospects of Landmark Mines?—W.G.C., Tiverton.

Unknown. Company has been inactive for two years.

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Point of View

Quebec: Where Are the Goldarn Tories?

by Miriam Chapin

QUEBEC POLITICS were intricate enough in the good old days when Duplessis ruled the roost and all one had to do in order to live happily and weathily was to keep on the right side of him. That was not always easy or in accordance with high moral standards, but at least everybody knew the score.

Now that he is gone and others rule, the political scene, incredible though it may seem, is more complicated than ever. Nobody has pat answers to the questions. Will National Union reform? Probably not under its new leader, Daniel Johnson.

He is too tightly wound into the old guard's braided strand, the old guard whose interesting methods of doing business are being slowly but relentlessly exposed by the Salvas Commission. They chose Johnson; he was supported by that frank defender of patronage, Gerald Martineau.

How will National Union work with the Conservatives? Johnson has given his position in a statement worthy of his late mentor Duplessis, "We shan't take orders from anybody, but that's no reason to repudiate allies." Are there really any Conservatives left in Quebec? The recent Gallup poll, in the summer of 1961, reduces their percentage from 54 in 1958 to 32.

It gives to think. Will there be a third party, and will Mayor Drapeau be its leader? Can the New Democrats catch a whale by fishing in these troubled waters? Will the white berets of Social Credit float on the surface once again? Will National Union split itself from top to bottom or succeed in consolidating a genuine opposition to Jean Lesage's Liberals?

Doubtless Prime Minister Diefenbaker would love to be able to read the omens. He is a national leader, he takes his job seriously, and nobody accuses him of ignoring the little voices whispering among the grass roots. But he has no lieutenant to report to him what they are saying down river, as Mackenzie King had Ernest Lapointe.

The reason why he hasn't goes far deeper than any personal liking or mis-

liking. It raises the question whether there is nowadays any place at all in Quebec for a Conservative Provincial Party.

When Duplessis was building his organization, it had become absolutely necessary to make it wholly and simply provincial in extent, to fight shy of the Conservative connections. Under Duplessis the Quebec Conservative Party was a wraith, endowed with flesh and blood only for a few weeks at a time when a national (excuses to the NDP, we mean federal) election came along.

In Ottawa, the Tories were embarrassed by their vague association with National Union in the public mind, though there were times when they happily met with its henchmen on the back porch, as it were. They shuddered at the Duplessis brand of French-Canadian nationalism, and Duplessis made no bones about his derisive opinion of George Drew.

Now the new Conservatives must ask themselves what kind of alliance with Daniel Johnson is possible, or even desirable. He certainly does not present that image of nobility and respectability which they long to see heading the provincial organization, as did Paul Sauvé or the unhappy Antonio Barrette, who had lots of right intentions but no way to carry them out.

Nor would Jean-Jaques Bertrand, the good-looking and intelligent gentleman whom Johnson defeated by the narrowest of margins, have been much comfort to the Conservatives. While he was upheld by the reformist elements in National Union, including the very able Madame Sauvé, he is, far more than Johnson, a believer in autonomy for Quebec, perhaps, one may suspect, its independence. He comes close to the position of Mayor Drapeau in that all-important matter, though not to the extent of pouring contumely on both Liberals and Conservatives, as the Mayor was wont to do in his unregenerate days.

It was, for a time, being suggested that Bertrand and Drapeau might get together to form a new party, or to fight for control of National Union in order to change its outlook on several things, such as patronage. If that utopian scheme had worked out, life for the Conservatives would have been even gloomier than now.

It is, however, a much talked-of-possibility that if Raymond Barbeau and his Laurentia appear to be going places, the Mayor might look with favor on an alliance with that group. That would surely stir the muddled waters to the remotest depths and heaven knows what sea-serpent might emerge. Such a development would do neither Liberals or Conservatives any good at all.

Obviously the Prime Minister, as a party leader, needs that Quebec lieutenant and with speed—not even deliberate speed. But who? Some community of interest, more than the same party label, is fairly essential.

Léon Balcer was favored for a time, but he has been rather stifled in his transport ministry, and seems to have lost some of his close ties with his own province. Noel Dorion would be the most likely choice, but his view of Mr. Diefenbaker's efforts to graft the welfare state onto a capitalist trunk can hardly be enthusiastic. Judging from his public speeches, the two men agree on little more than a dislike of Communism. That after all is not a distinctive characteristic—too many share it.

As for the main body of Quebec MPs, the Prime Minister gives the impression of feeling toward them as the Duke of Wellington did toward his recruits, "I don't know if they frighten the enemy, but by God they frighten me." Still, Mr. Diefenbaker may resolve that Dorion is his best bet—if indeed he would take on the job.

Meanwhile Lesage and Pearson smile happily and make cheerful gestures toward the new Quebec nationalism—gestures which cost them nothing because they are not in a position where they have to do much about it.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

Tom was 55 years old.

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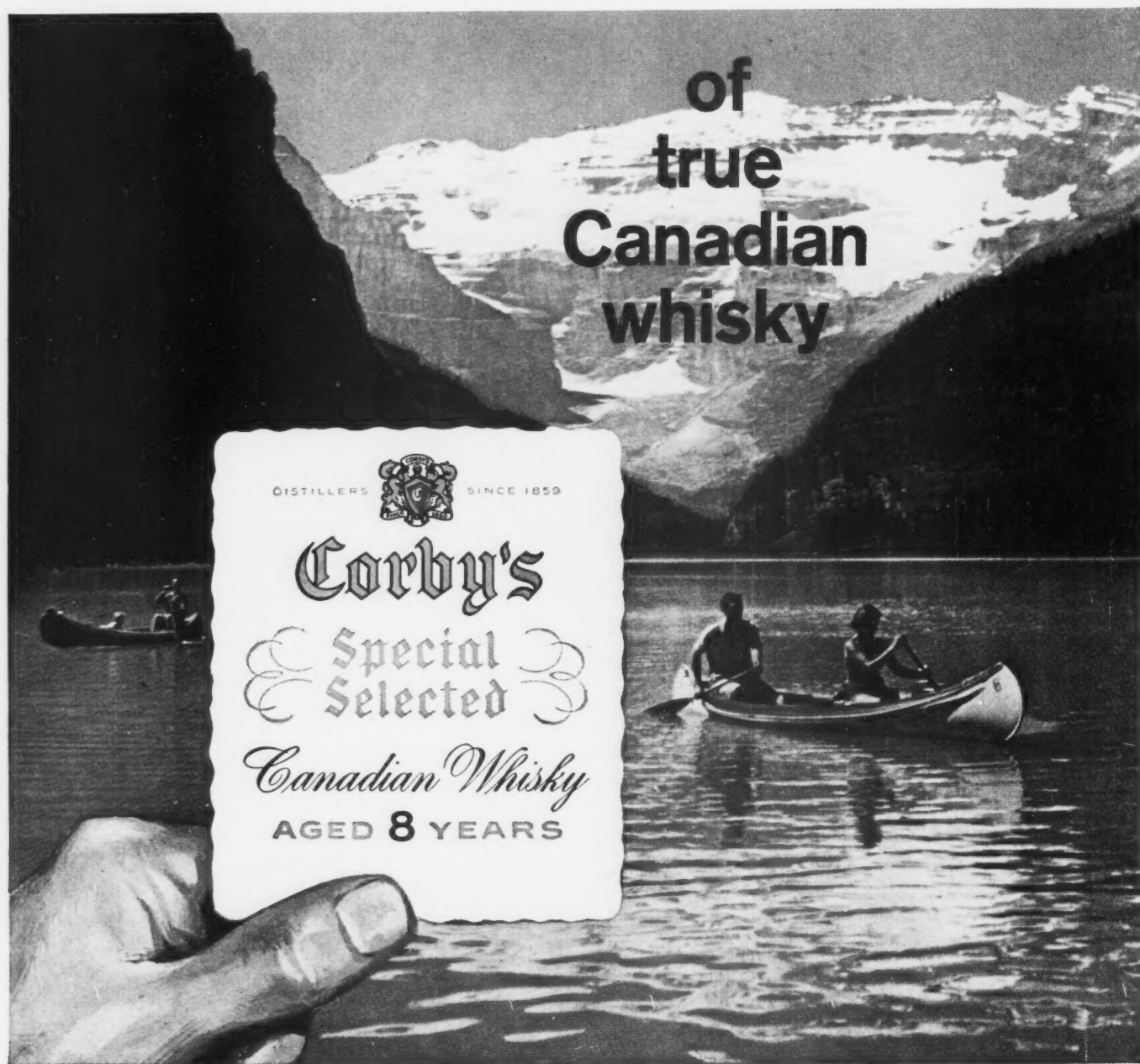
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